

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77. 2 p.m. Humidity 92.

November 2, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. p.m. 76. Humidity 81. 63.

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 30.00

2949 晚五十月九年寅甲

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

一拜禮 號二月一拾英陽曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SIEGE OF TSINGTAU.

MOST OF THE FORTS SILENCED.

The Allies and Turkey.

AMBASSADORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE DEMAND PASSPORTS.

Further Captures by the Russians.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

A Further Russian Advance.

Nov. 2, 2.55 a.m.
An official report from Petrograd states that, on the East Prussian front, the Russians have advanced in the region of Vladislavoff in the forest of Romintin.

Enemy's Terrible Losses.

The German attacks in the Bakalarjevo region have ceased, owing to their terrible losses.

Russian Successes on the Vistula.

The Russians on the other side of the Vistula are advancing victoriously along the whole front. They have occupied Petrokoff, Opotchna and Ojaroff. Fighting occurred on the road to Ojaroff. The enemy's rear-guard was routed, with a loss of 400 prisoners together with quick-firing guns and provision convoys.

Austrians Lose Prisoners and Guns.

The Russians on the River San, near Lezachova, stormed Austrian fortified positions and captured 500 prisoners and some quick-firing guns.

Allies Still Advancing.

Nov. 2, 3.15 a.m.
An official statement issued in Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening states:—In Belgium there is nothing fresh. We repulsed, in the course of the day, violent attacks in the environs of Lihons from Le Quesnoy and on Santerre from Vailly-sur-Aisne, and in the forest of Gurie.
In Argonne we continued to make slight progress north of Souain. Our offensive in the Vosges has made us masters of the heights adjoining Sainte Marie.

Tsingtau's Plight.

Nov. 1, 12.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it is officially announced that most of the German forts at Tsingtau are silent. Only two are replying persistently.
One fort is blazing and there is also a fire near the Harbour, while the explosion of an oil-tank has taken place.
A German gunboat has also been sunk.

Allies Re-take Two Points.

Nov. 1, 5.20 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there is nothing to report on the Nieuport-Dixmude front.
The enemy continued their violent attacks in the whole of the northern region, and all these attacks and those to the eastward and southward of Ypres were repulsed.
We progressed northward and eastward of Ypres.
The Germans, at the beginning of the day, debouching from Lys, succeeded in taking Hollebeke and Messines.
We retook both places in the evening by violent counter-attacks. [Messines is in the province of West Flanders (Belgium) 6 miles from Ypres.]

Over 7,000 Germans Captured.

The communique continues:—Along the rest of the front there have been violent cannonades and fruitless attacks to recapture ground gained by us.
The struggle continues most fiercely in Argonne, where the enemy, however, is making no progress. We captured 7,683 Germans during the week from the 14th to the 20th, not including wounded prisoners nor detachments on route from the front to the rear.

No Turkish Reply.

Nov. 1, 8.5 p.m.
Reuter learns that no Turkish reply had been received to-night, although it was due last evening.

Allies' Ambassadors Request Passports.

Nov. 1, 8.5 p.m.
It is officially announced that the British, French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople have requested their passports.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Reservists to be Made Prisoners.

Nov. 1, 8.5 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the Government, in view of the Germans removing from France to Belgium, as prisoners, all of military age, has decided that all enemy Reservists on board neutral ships shall be made prisoners.

Ambassadors Said to Have Received Passports.

Nov. 1, 8.5 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Allied Ambassadors at Constantinople have received their passports, and the British and Russian Ambassadors were leaving yesterday, while the French Ambassador leaves to-day.

Mahomedans in India Support Britain.

Nov. 1, 8.5 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Simla states that the Viceroy, in a dignified communique, has announced throughout India the unfriendly attitude of Turkey. He deplores the endeavour of the Chauvinistic element to drive Turkey to war to benefit Germany and Austria, the secular enemies of Turkey.

The reception of the communique in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but already the Mahomedan leaders are holding meetings in support of Britain.

Prayers are being offered in the mosques for British success, while the Mullahs have been urging Turkey to remain neutral or to side with the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians Repulse Enemy with Tremendous Losses.

Oct. 31, 11.15 p.m.
A communique from Petrograd states: The enemy attacked our centre in East Prussia, in the region of Bakslargevo and were repulsed with tremendous losses. We have advanced in many districts in East Prussia.

We are now firmly occupying Postynin, Lenezion, Lodz and Ostrovec.

A battle is proceeding in Galicia.

Britain Must Protect Her Interests in Egypt.

Nov. 1, 3 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces that, in view of Turkey's interrupting communication with the British Embassy at Constantinople which is undoubtedly the prelude to further acts of aggression, Britain must take the necessary action to protect British interests and territory, and Egypt.

Turkish Warships' Raids Said to be Unauthorised.

Nov. 1, 3.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington wires that advice received there say that the Turkish Minister of Finance has informed the French Ambassador at Constantinople that the raids of the Turkish warships in the Black Sea took place without the knowledge of the Ottoman Government.

Old British Cruiser Sunk.

Nov. 1, 3.40 a.m.
The British cruiser Hermes has been sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover. Nearly all the officers and crew have been saved. The ship is of small military significance.

Nov. 1, 3.50 a.m.

The Hermes was returning from Dunkirk when the attack was made.

[The Hermes was a sheathed 2nd class cruiser of 5,600 tons, launched at Fairfield in 1898. She carried eleven 6-in. guns, nine 12-pr., one 3-pr. and two Maxims, and had a crew of 450. She cost £281,768 and her speed was 20 knots.]

Successful March of the Allies Continues.

Nov. 1, 3.50 a.m.
A Paris communique issued last evening says: We are progressing in the centre, north of Souain. Everywhere else we have maintained our positions.

Germans Reported to be Withdrawing from Dixmude.

Nov. 1, 4.35 a.m.
It is reported that the Germans are withdrawing from Dixmude.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

Nov. 1, 4.35 a.m.
The Italian Cabinet has resigned in consequence of differences of opinion on military expenditure.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday.]

General Attacks on Tsingtau.

Oct. 31, 11.50 a.m.
An official message from Tokyo states that general attacks on Tsingtau from sea and from land began this morning.

Turkey does not want War.

Oct. 31, 12.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople reports (October 28) that the Grand Vizier has renewed to the British Ambassador his emphatic assurances that Turkey will not embark in war. Turkey is sending Baki Bey on a mission to Sofia, Bukharest, Vienna and Berlin, to explain the necessity for Turkey's neutrality.

"If Turkey Draws the Sword"

The Petrograd press says that Russia accepts Turkey's challenge. Her patience is exhausted. If Turkey draws the sword she must perish by the sword. For Bulgaria, no equivocal policy is admissible. She must declare herself friend or foe.

No Declaration yet Between Russia and Turkey.

Oct. 31, 1.5 p.m.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that, up till yesterday evening, there had been no declaration of war between Russia and Turkey, nor had the Turkish Ambassador at Petrograd received his passports.

Lord Lansdowne's Son Killed in Action.

Lord Lansdowne's son, Lord Charles Naine, was killed in action yesterday.

Indian Troops before Tsingtau.

Oct. 31, 4.50 a.m.
The Press Bureau states that an Indian contingent has joined the Allies before Tsingtau.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

German Attacks Repulsed.

Oct. 31, 6.50 p.m.
A communique says that, between Arras and La Bassée, all German attacks have been repulsed. The enemy's losses have been heavy. We have progressed in the Chaulnes (Chaulnes?) district beyond Lihon. We have occupied Quesnoy and also have progressed in the Aisne district on the heights on the right bank below Soissons, but have retired towards Vailly. We have advanced in the region of Souain. There has been heavy fighting in Argonne. We have gained further ground in Woivre and the forest of Le Pretra.

[Lihon-sur-Santerre is in the French department of Somme, about 12 miles SSW. of Peronne, 14 miles ESE. of Albert and 2 miles west of Chaulnes.]

Quesnoy-sur-Deule is in the department of Nord, 6 miles NNW. of Lille.

Vailly is in the department of Aisne, 10 miles ENE. of Soissons.

Souain is in the department of Marne, 21 miles WNW. of Ste. Menesbould and 22 miles ESE. of Rheims.]

Enemy Attempts Offensive Movement.

Oct. 31, 6.50 p.m.
A Paris communique of yesterday's date says that the enemy attempted a general offensive movement along the whole front from Nieuport to Arras, and also made violent attacks on other points on the battle front. There were alternating advances and retirements from Nieuport to the La Bassée canal. The enemy, who occupied Ramskapelle, to the south of Nieuport, were driven out by counter-attacks. We lost a few points d'appui to the south of Ypres; namely: Hollebeke and Zandvoorde. We have progressed eastward of Ypres in the direction of Passchendaele.

Allies' Firm Note to Turkey.

Oct. 31, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter learns that the Allies have presented a Note to Turkey asking an explanation of the attacks in the Black Sea, and demanding the withdrawal of Germans from Turkish ships, together with the dismantling of the Goeben and the Breslau; otherwise diplomatic relations with the Allies must cease. A reply has not yet been received, but it is earnestly hoped that it will be of such a character as to prevent further extension of hostilities.

The Emden.

A Bordeaux official report says that the Emden entered Penang flying the Russian flag. After torpedoing the Jemchug she was attacked by the French destroyer Monquet, which was sunk. The survivors were rescued by the Emden, which then put out to sea.

Movements of the Turks.

The Berlin correspondent of the Handelsblad states that strong Turkish cavalry detachments have arrived in the Bay of Akaba, and that Turkish scouts have appeared at Sherm, which is at the extremity of the Sinai peninsula.

[Akaba is a small port in Arabia, situate at the extreme end of the gulf of the same name. It was formerly the starting point for a large caravan of Egyptian and Syrian pilgrims to Mecca, but this route has now been abandoned.]

"Nothing New."

Oct. 31, 4 a.m.
A Paris official despatch, timed 11 p.m., says:—"There is nothing new in the Nieuport-Dixmude region. The enemy on our left wing made violent attacks on the British, and on both banks of the La Bassée Canal without success."

Activity in the Rheims Region.

There has been a recrudescence of activity in the Rheims region, on the heights of the Meuse, and south of Fresnes-en-Woivre.

[Fresnes-en-Woivre is situate in the French department of Meuse, 12 miles south-east of Verdun.]

Hard Fighting on East Prussian Front.

Oct. 31, 4.55 a.m.
An official message from Petrograd says that hard fighting continues along the East Prussian front. Persistent German attacks in the Baklarjevo region have been repulsed.

Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rear-guards have been pressed by the Russians on the front from Lodz to Zawichost. The Russians have captured parks of heavy guns and some aeroplanes, besides other booty.

[Zawichost is situate at the junction of the Rivers Vistula and San, 104 miles SSE. of Warsaw and 43 miles SSW. of Lublin.]

Heavy Austrian Losses.

The Austrians were encountered to the south of Tarlow, on Thursday, by the Russians, who crossed the Vistula south of Josefow. The enemy, under a Russian cross-fire, suffered great losses. They left a thousand prisoners behind.

[Josefow is on the Vistula, 15 miles NNW. of Zawichost.]

Austrians in the Carpathians.

The Austrians are most active in the Turka region of the Carpathians.

British Steadily Gaining Ground.

Oct. 31, 1.35 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces that severe fighting continues along the line of the Allies, the Germans stubbornly resisting and frequently making fierce counter-attacks. Nevertheless the British are steadily gaining ground. In counter-attacking, one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many Germans, whose losses throughout have been heavy.

Turkish Crisis—An Explanation Awaited.

Oct. 30, 11 p.m.
Reuter's Agency is informed that the Allies are conferring on the Turkish crisis and are awaiting explanations. Members of the diplomatic corps are of the opinion that the Germans who are in charge of the Turkish fleet may themselves have precipitated the crisis, even without the knowledge of the Turkish authorities at Constantinople. In any case the immediate removal of Germans from the warships will be required. Great Britain and Russia are prepared for all eventualities.

Turks Sink Russian Torpedo Boats.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 30, 8.40 p.m.
A Turkish official communique says that Russian torpedo-boats attempted to prevent Turkish warships from leaving the Bosphorus for the Black Sea. The Turks fired, and sank two of the Russian ships. The Turks saved and captured thirty Russian sailors. The Turks suffered no loss.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Allies have made progress northward of Ypres.

It is reported that the Germans are withdrawing from Dixmude.

The Russians have advanced in many parts of East Prussia.

Most of the German forts at Tsingtau are silent, only two replying persistently.

The British Government has decided that all enemy Reservists on board neutral ships shall be made prisoners.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Allied Ambassadors to Turkey have received their passports.

Mahomedan leaders in India are holding meetings in support of Britain and prayers are being offered in the mosques for British success.

The Germans took Hollebeke and Messines, but the Allies, by vigorous counter-attacks, re-occupied both places.

One fort at Tsingtau is blazing; there is a fire near the harbour, an oil-tank has exploded and a German gunboat has been sunk.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned in consequence of differences regarding military expenditure.

The British cruiser Hermes has been sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover, but no lives were lost.

The Allies have presented a Note to Turkey, asking for an explanation of the attacks in the Black Sea, but no reply has been received.

From the 14th to the 20th ult. the Allies captured 7,683 Germans, not including wounded prisoners nor detachments on route from the front to the rear.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Jottings By the Way" appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and the correspondence concerning General Bayers' resignation appear on page 3.

A special article on the training of Chinese cadets is given to-day.

The text of a Bill to amend the Alien Enemies Ordinance is given elsewhere.

The sale of work in aid of the Ministering Children's League, held on Saturday, was a great success.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

H.K.F.C. Annual General Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, November 5.

Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Meeting—noon.

Saturday, November 7.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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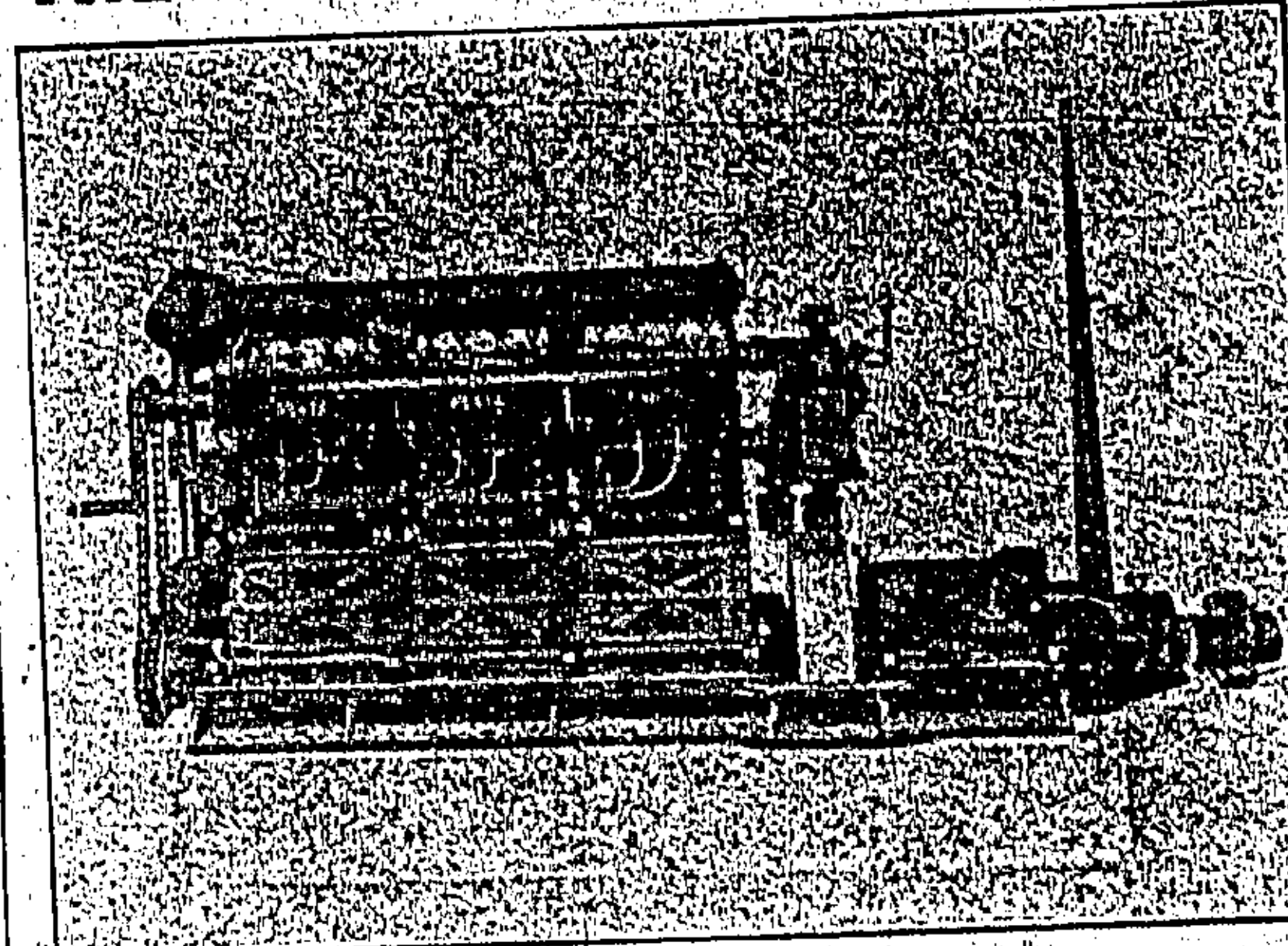
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Emden's Trick.
The resourcefulness of the Emden in evading capture and in invading the port of Madras was most praiseworthy. Even the Times, which is slow to move in giving credit to the enemy, has acknowledged the courage of the Emden. It "behaved very well," according to our London contemporary, and no doubt the British naval authorities and the British mercantile marine have every reason to be thankful that there are not many like her at liberty on the high seas. Unfortunately, however, for the good name of the Emden, the Penang exploit does her no credit. Such trickery as the flying of an enemy flag, in defiance of the well-defined laws of warfare between civilized nations, may prove to be the explanation of her immunity. If she is capable of flying a foreign flag, she is equally capable of deception of other kinds and now that eyes have been opened her adventurous career will doubtless be speedily terminated.

Daily Press.

The Emden's Exploit.
The guns of the Jemchug were powerful enough to have sunk the Emden, but she was evidently so completely surprised by the Emden's torpedoes that she was unable to fight them to any effect. From the French account it appears that the destroyer Mousquet made a gallant attempt to disable the Emden, but she shared the fate of the Jemchug. The Emden stopped to pick up the men from the destroyer and put out to sea with them on board as prisoners of war. Nothing is said in the cables as to the extent of the damage, if any, inflicted on the Emden by the fire of her two victims, but she has evidently succeeded once more in eluding the warships searching for her. There is one clear deduction to be drawn from the incident, and that is that the Emden is kept well informed of the whereabouts of her pursuers. She went into the harbour of Penang for a very definite purpose and she accomplished it. Some day—we hope it will not be many days more before some of the Emden's men are prisoners in our hands—we may be enlightened as to how this information has been reaching the German ship.

China Mail.

India's Rally to Great Britain.
Even the student community—not always the most law-abiding—are wholehearted in their offers of service. We have frequently quoted articles from English papers in India showing the favour with which the Indians have rallied to Great Britain's assistance; and from "India," the organ of the Indian National Congress we now find ample confirmation. Says this organ:—"All indications make it clear that Indian opinion is enthusiastic in support of the Imperial Government. From Calcutta we learn that remarkable expressions of loyalty have appeared in many Indian papers, and deep regret is experienced that Indians cannot carry arms. When the Chief Justice announced the declaration of war in open court the Bar called a meeting and decided to form a volunteer corps. They asked the Government to exempt Indian barristers from the operation of the Arms Act. Public meetings have been held in Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and attended by enormous crowds. Resolutions have been carried with prolonged cheering declaring eager readiness to make any or all sacrifices necessary to defend and preserve the integrity of the Empire. Numerous letters are being published by Indians of all communities appealing for permission to form an armed volunteer corps."

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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE

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GENERAL BEYERS EXPOSED.

A Political Resignation.

The text of the correspondence which has passed between General Beyers and General Smuts with regard to the former's resignation of the post of Commandant-General of the Union of South Africa Defence Forces, and of his commission as an Officer of the Union, was issued by the Press Bureau. The only real effect of the incident has been to provoke from the Minister of Defence a statement of the "conception of duty and honour" which is entertained by the South African Government and a crushing exposure of the late Commandant-General.

In the course of his letter to General Smuts, ex-General Beyers wrote that:—

To his utmost surprise, Parliament confirmed the resolution adopted by the Government—namely, to conquer German South-West Africa without any provocation towards the Union from the Germans. Government must be aware that by far the great majority of the Dutch-speaking people of the Union decidedly disapproved of their crossing the frontier. The fact that three Ministers of the British Cabinet had resigned showed that, even in England, there was a strong minority who could not be convinced of the righteousness of a war with Germany. It was said that war was being waged against the barbarity of the Germans. He had forgiven but not forgotten all the barbarities perpetrated during the South African War. With very few exceptions all farms were so many "Louvains."

At this critical moment it was made known in Parliament that their Government was granted a loan of £7,000,000 by the British Government. This was very significant.

The allegations made in Parliament—namely, that the Germans had already violated their frontier, were ungrounded. Apparently the Government longed for some transgression by the Germans of German South-West Africa, but had been disappointed in this, so far not a single German soldier had crossed our frontier.

He accepted the post of Commandant-General under the Defence Act, the first section of which provided that their forces could only be employed in defence of the Union. His humble opinion was that this section could not thus be changed by informal resolution of Parliament, such being contrary to Parliamentary procedure.

General Smuts to Ex-General Beyers.

Pretoria, September 10. Sir,—It was with regret that I received your letter of the 15th instant tendering your resignation as the Commandant-General, Union Defence Forces, and as an officer of the Union.

To justify your action tend to leave a very painful impression. It is true that it was known to me that you entertained objections against the war operations in German South-West Africa, but I never received the impression that you would resign. On the contrary, all the information in possession of the Government was communicated to you, all plans were discussed with you, and your advice was followed to a large extent.

The principal officers were appointed on your recommendation and with your concurrence, and the plan of operations which is now being followed is largely the one recommended by yourself at a conference of officers. My last instructions to you before I left for Cape Town to attend the special session of Parliament were that, in my absence, you should visit certain regiments on the German border, and it was well understood between us that immediately the war operations were somewhat further advanced and co-operation among the various forces would be practicable, you should yourself undertake the chief command in German South-West Africa. The attitude of the Government after this remained unchanged, and was approved by Parliament after full discussion. One would have expected that approval would have made the matter easier for you, but now I find that you participated that Parliament would disapprove of the policy of the Government, and that your disappointment in this became the reason for your unexpected action.

In order to make your motives clearer, the reasons for your resignation were explained in a long political argument which was immediately communicated to the Press and came into the hands of the Government long after publication. I need not tell you that all these circumstances in connection with your resignation have made a most unpleasant impression on my colleagues and myself. But this unpleasant impression has even been aggravated by the allegations contained in your letter. Your bitter attack on Great Britain is not only entirely baseless, but is the more unjustifiable coming as it does in the midst of a great war from the Commandant-General of one of the British Dominions. Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African War cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium and can only be calculated to sow hatred and division among the people of South Africa.

You forget to mention that since the South African War the British people gave South Africa her entire freedom under a Constitution which makes it possible for us to realize our national ideals along our own lines, and which, for instance, allows you to write with impunity a letter like which you would without doubt be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty.

As regards your other statements, they have been answered and disposed of in Parliament. From these discussions it will be apparent that neither the British Empire nor South Africa was the aggressor in this struggle. War was in the first instance declared by Austria-Hungary, and there-

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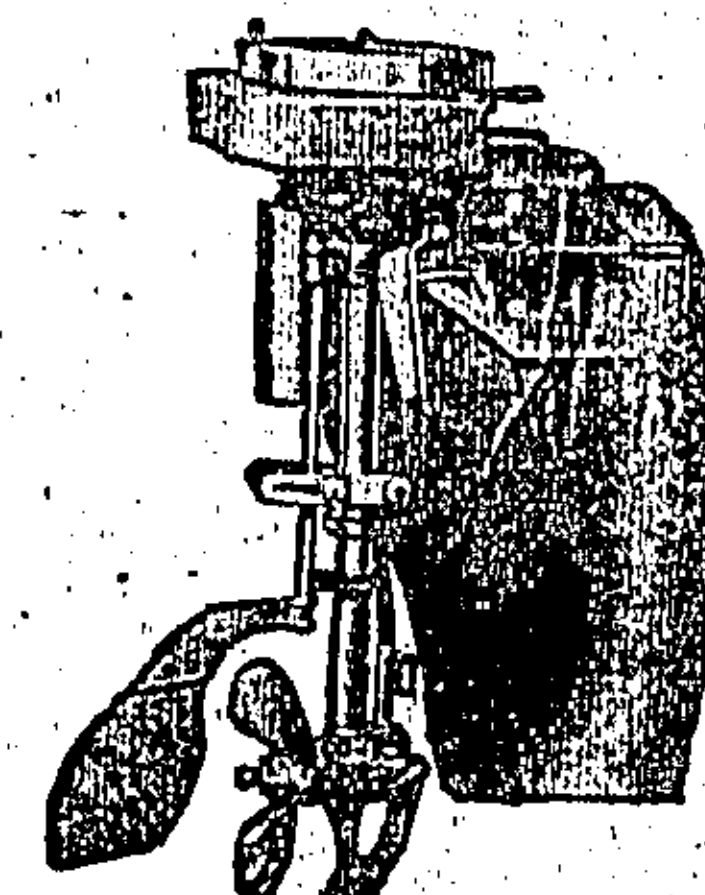
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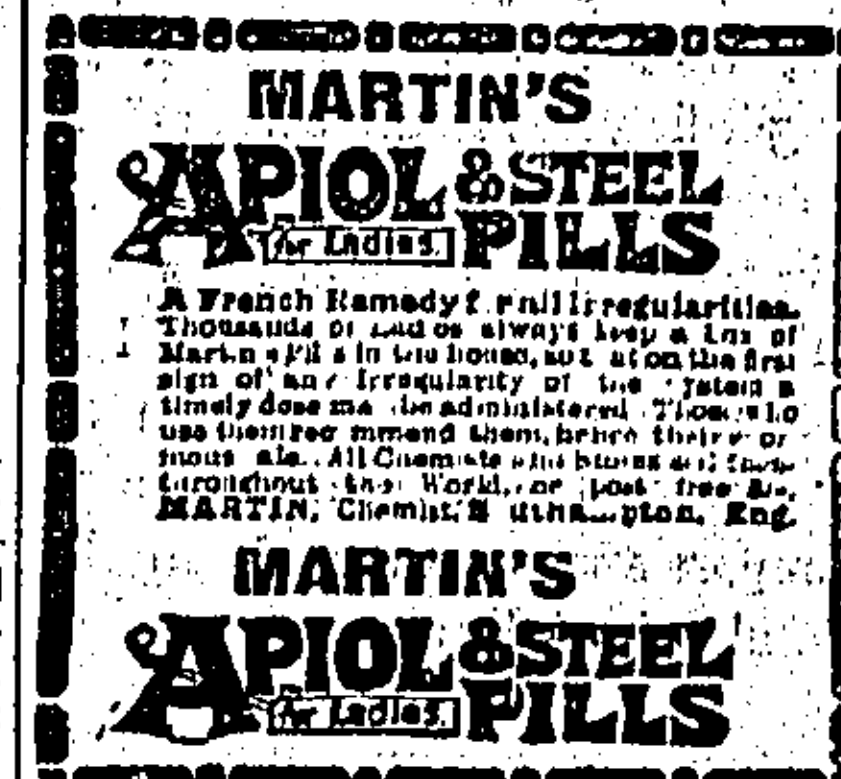


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the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

WHAT THE WAR COSTS AMERICA.

Economic and financial relationships are nowadays so closely
intertwined between nation and nation that war inevitably reacts
on countries which have no part or parcel in actual hostilities. The
bigger the struggle and the longer it lasts, correspondingly greater
become its effects on the outside world. It goes without saying,
therefore, that the present conflagration in Europe must have
unsettling influences in all corners of the globe. Those countries
whose revenue is in large part derived from import taxes must
especially feel the pinch, since the supply of Europe's products, or
a big bulk thereof, is now out off. In this connection, one naturally
thinks of the position of the United States, and it is no surprise to
find that already the Administration of that country has deemed it
wise to impose a war tax to make up the loss in the Customs receipts
as one result of the European war.

This new tax is estimated to yield a sum of about \$100,000,000,
which, if it were spread out over the whole population, would mean
a dollar a head on every man, woman and child in the United States.
In fixing the incidence of the tax, however, the Government is said
to have aimed at limiting it to as few articles as possible, and we
read that the Bill enforcing it provides for a levy of 3 per cent. on
railroad freight, from which it is estimated \$85,000,000 will be
realised annually; an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer,
which will bring in about \$33,000,000; and a tax of 20 cents a
gallon on domestic wines, the probable yield of which will be
\$9,000,000. This is the price which America has to pay "to see
Europe at war," as one of the New York papers puts it. Press
opinion is somewhat divided as to the real reasons for this new bur-
den of taxation, and one journal goes so far as to remark that the
paradox that the one great nation which has kept out of this war
must pay additional taxes for its exemption is certainly singular.

Admitting, however, that it is the unforeseen upheaval in Eur-
ope which has made the imposition of these new taxes necessary,
there is surely nothing singular in the step which has been taken,
though at first sight it may seem hard, that a neutral nation should
be hit in the way America is. But that is an economic reaction which
nothing can obviate. Extremists are arguing that Democratic
extravagances and the cutting down of the tariff are the real reasons
underlying the new taxation, but that surely is ungenerous criticism.
For, with facts and figures available, no Administration would dare
to make up its own deficiencies by levies disguised as war taxes.
The great decrease in taxable imports from Europe must be
the chief factor in the case.

Max Linder.

Report says that Max Linder—
probably the best-known cinema-
tographer actor in the world—has
been killed at the Front, while
fighting in the Belgian army.
We believe the story is not official
and we can only hope most fer-
vently that it is untrue. Max's
performances have given pleasure
to millions of children and grown-
ups, and so far as we know, the
twentieth century has not pro-
duced any comic actor quite like
him, when it comes to originality
of device and versatility. When
M. Pathe was in Hongkong, two
years ago, he stated in a *Telegraph*
interview that Max himself con-
structed most of the plays in
which he appeared. The royalties
on these, together with the
immense salary that he earned,
probably thus made him the
wealthiest cinematograph artist
in the world. Our readers may
remember that M. Pathe also
contradicted a rumour, generally
believed at the time, that the great
actor had died under an opera-
tion. Let us hope that the latest
report is no better founded than
its predecessor, for he is a man
whom the world can ill afford to
lose.

The Mission of the Humourist.

It is surprising that there
should be quite a large number
of people in the universe who do
not realise that the born
humourist is as great a gift to it
as the born painter, poet, or
musician. Perhaps, in the long
run, he will be found to have
done more good where his fellow
beings are concerned than all
three. A life without humour is,
at best, but that of a chrysalis,
and, at worst, purgatory. There-
fore, the gods have sent us comic
writers, artists, singers and
actors that these might counteract
for us the evils which we have
inherited or have made for our-
selves, thus enabling us to put a
comforting series of entries on the
credit side of our ledger. For the
man who—like Dickens, Douglas
Jerrold, Artemus Ward, Mark
Twain, Phil May, Dan Leno or
Max Linder (to name only a few,
and go no farther back than the
19th Century)—can make us
forget the grayer side of existence,
if only for five minutes, canoniza-
tion is hardly too great a reward.

War Advertisements.

We took note the other day of
the change which has come over
the advertisement pages of the
Home newspapers in consequence
of the war, and papers since to
hand show that the bigger pro-
portion of the announcements
continue to have reference to the
great struggle which is still
taking place. Incidentally it
may be observed that the war, so
far from proving a gold-mine to
the newspapers—which is the
popular view—is in some
quarters having directly opposite
results. This is partly due to
the scarcity of paper and its con-
sequent greatly enhanced cost,
but mainly because the advertise-
ments have fallen off to a
startling degree. What adver-
tising is done now is, for the
most part, urged solely by the
needs that are arising as the
result of the war. Some of these
throw most interesting side-lights
on the general conditions at
present prevailing at Home.

Some Examples.

Every announcement in the
"Personal Column" has a war
tint, and it is especially
noticeable that the greater part
represents appeals from people
who want help of some kind
or other that they may go
to the war. These vary
from the many young men who
ask for motor-cycles, as loans or
gifts, that they may become
despatch riders, to the trained
engineer, anxious to serve
his country, who wants an aero-
plane. One announcement is of
special interest—it is that by
Sandow, the physical-culture
expert, who offers to take in hand
men who are prevented by some
physical deficiency from offering
for active service in the field.
There are some businesses, how-
ever, which are making the most
of the war, such as those who
deal in maps, war-books, Allies'
flags, tin soldiers, etc. These
houses realise the value of a well-
displayed advertisement, and
they, at any rate, do not complain
of slackness of trade.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN CAN NEVER BE HAPPY
UNLESS HIS FIRST OBJECTS ARE
OUTSIDE OF HIMSELF.—Trollope.The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78;
overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60;
overcast.The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived to-day.
French Mail.—Due to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow
at 11 a.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes to-
morrow at 11 a.m.Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* pub-
lished 43 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 36 published.The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s. 8-5-16d.The Confidence Trick.
By means of the confidence
trick a Chinese woman has been
robbed of a pair of gold bangles.Clothing Stolen.
A clerk from Praya East re-
ports that some person stole from
his room two pieces of clothing
valued \$30.Property Stolen.
Miss Pitts has reported to the
police that \$31 worth of property
has been stolen in connection
with the church.Fell from a Verandah.
A Chinese, who fell from a
verandah in Moon Street, has
been sent to the Government Civil
Hospital.Raincoat Stolen.
Mr. J. J. Leiria reports that a
raincoat was stolen from his pri-
vate chair, outside the Hongkong
Hotel. The coat is valued at \$35.Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines
for the week ending October 17
amounted to 48,027 tons and
the sales during the period to
55,391.03 tons.Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the
Alice Memorial and Affiliated
Hospitals, begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following dona-
tion to the funds of the Hospitals:—
St. John's Cathedral, \$34 62.The Colony's Health.
Last week there were four cases
of enteric and three of diphtheria
notified in the Colony, none being
fatal. One of the former was a
French sufferer and the others
Chinese, while the diphtheria
occurrences were respectively
British, Portuguese and Chinese.Bijou Scenic Theatre.
There was again a full house at
the Bijou on Saturday evening,
to enjoy the excellent programme
now being presented, of which
the chief items are a very laugh-
able comedy with our old friend
Max Linder in the principal role,
and Pathe's War Gazette. There
are also two mirth-provoking films
entitled, "Hannigan in Clover"
and "The Black Peril," and a
couple of interesting pictures
showing wonderfully clearly the
evolution of various plants from
seed to blossom; and the peculiar
ways of the "Flying Fox," the
largest member of the bat family.

All Souls' Day.

To-day being All Souls' Day,
Masses for the dead were cele-
brated in the Cathedral of the
Immaculate Conception and in all
the other Catholic churches of the
Colony. At the cathedral, in the
presence of a very large congre-
gation, a Pontifical Requiem was
sung by the Right Rev. Bishop
Pozzoni, assisted by the
Cathedral chapter and several
of the clergy of the diocese, at
8.45 a.m. At St. Joseph's Church,
Garden Road, Low Mass was
said at 9 o'clock by the Rev.
Father Augustine.

Hongkong Boy's Success.
We are pleased to learn, from
a telegram received in the Colony
yesterday, that Mr. Chan Tsun-
nin, the oldest son of Mr. Chan
Siu-ki, a well-known and highly-
respected member of the Chinese
community, has passed his final
examination in law and will be
called to the bar by the
Honourable Society of the Middle
Temple on "Michaelmas" "call
day" which, we understand, is
fixed for some date during the
present month. Mr. Chan Tsun-
nin was formerly a pupil at St.
Stephen's College, where the
prizes he won gave early
promise of the distinguished
career which now lies before him
and in which we wish him every
success.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ATTACK ON TSINGTAU.

Turkey's Little Game of Bluff.

The Japanese are romantic as
well as practical, and we need
look no further for proof of this
than to the official message from
Tokyo which states that attacks
both by sea and land began at
Tsingtau on the morning of the
31st ult., the birthday of the Em-
peror of Japan. Since they have
commenced the bombardment
they have kept it going pretty
fiercely, and "the straight shots"
did enormous damage. Most of
the forts are already silenced and
there is further evidence in the
latest wires that the shelling
is having terrible effects. A
British cruiser is assisting in the
bombardment, and the enemy
has become terrified. Ere long
we should hear of the fall of
Tsingtau.

The Lost Hermes.

The German submarines have
been on the prowl again and have
succeeded in sinking the old
cruiser *Hermes*. One remarkable,
and perhaps significant, feature of
the submarine successes brought
off by the enemy is that when
they do sink a cruiser it is an old
one. It certainly seems strange
—in fact looks like bait—that
the German submarines seem to
have no difficulty occasionally in
finding an almost obsolete vessel
belonging to our Navy. The last
time they did anything in the
nature of torpedoing they were so
elated that four of their destroyers
thought they would sail forth
and do things which would be
inscribed on the scrolls of history.
All they achieved, however, was
to be inscribed in the German
Admiralty ledger for lost ships.
Perhaps to-morrow or the day
after another tale will be unfolded.

Sly Turkey.

It is obviously difficult for
others to grasp what Turkey is
about if there is any truth in her
denial of being cognisant of the
raid by Turkish vessels, because
it would appear that she does not
quite know herself. We are
inclined to think, however, that
Turkey does know, has known
for a long time, and has very
foolishly forgotten that her
attempts at cunning are just too
transparent for Britain and her
Allies. She must be in a grotes-
que state of preparedness for war
if the ships of her Navy can go
making promiscuous pirate-like
raids without official sanction.
It is to be hoped that Turkey
will be taught the lesson she has
needed for years, and that out of
the battered remains of her fight-
ing crew will spring a wiser and
a less bellicose generation.

The Land Operations.

Once again the German troops
have attempted a general offen-
sive movement against the Allies
in France and Belgium, and
although they have succeeded
in occupying one or two fresh
points, they have been dislodged
from others and the British and
French forces have gained
ground in several quarters. On
the whole the advantage is
distinctly in our favour. There
is deep satisfaction in the fact
that our progress is not confined
to one locality—it is general all
along the line. Over the Belgian
frontier the wedge is being driven
in further every day, and the
enemy is evidently beginning to
perceive the danger of being
cut off, for coincident with
the news that we are progressing
east of Ypres comes the report
that the Germans are withdrawing
from Dixmude. Best of all is the
fact that we have gone forward in
the Centre between Rheims and
Verdun, which seems to imply
that the Germans are at length
feeling the effects of the pressure
in the area where they have been
making such a sustained and
stubborn resistance. Further east
also the French are moving for-
ward. So everywhere the enemy
is being forced back on to and
over the frontier, while the fact
that the Russians continue to push
along on the road to Berlin makes
us feel very gratified at the way
events are turning out.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

Future Defenders of China in
the Making.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE)

As to how long it will be before
China can boast of a Navy pow-
erful enough to defend her vast
shores, it is not the purpose of the
present article to suggest. The
object is to take note of the
manner in which young cadets
are being fitted to take their
places among the future officers
of the Chinese Navy. It is with
a view to training these young
men along up-to-date lines that
the Kwang Hai was rigged out
as a training ship for naval
cadets, and at the moment she is
resting in Hongkong Harbour
hard by the man-of-war anchor-
age. For the past six or seven
years she has trained and turned
out some forty students annually,
and many of the young men who
received their training on this
now hold important commissions
in the fleet.

A visit to this "school on the
water," is interesting in more
ways than one. One striking
feature of the vessel is the
cleanliness which is apparent
everywhere on board. To those
familiar with other Chinese-
owned and manned craft, this is
rather more than one expects to
find. Her spacious decks are
spotless, the quarters for the
officers well-furnished, and
those for the crew beyond
adverse criticism. The accom-
modation ladders are guarded
by sentries who reckon not
merely of their posts, and
eye the stranger with very
little confidence. True their
uniform has not the spick and span
appearance of the "tars" on a
British battleship, but it is at any
rate clean and presentable in its
drabness. Here and there on the
quarterdeck plants are arranged,
and secured to the mast is the
ship's pet—a monkey—which
amuses by its antics those who,
for the moment, are free from
solving problems of navigation.
The poop deck is encanopied by
stretchers of substantial canvas,
and it is here that the students
indulge in calisthenics and other
processes of muscular develop-
ment, leaving the wide main
quarter-deck for organised drill.
Just under the poop deck the
officers are quartered—nine well-
furnished cabins, each con-
taining but a single berth,
lead into an elaborate saloon,
in the centre of which a
table fitted to seat twelve
persons is accommodated. The
saloon is lighted with electricity,
the lamps being of artistic floral
design, and in the centre a
powerful and magnificent electrol-
ier sends a blaze of light over the
diners.

On the main quarter deck
there are two 10.5 centimetre
guns, whilst further forward
there are two 12 centimetre
guns. These look as though
they are thoroughly well kept,
and are immediately provisioned
with the ammunition necessary
for urgent use. The boat is also
fitted with field guns, quick firing
guns and saluting guns to the
number of twelve, and they are
as well protected and cared for
as those on any European man-
of-war. Over the sides of the
vessel are suspended a steam
launch, a pinnace and four gigs,
and every other modern provision
for safety at sea has been effected.
Amidships the forty students, or
cadets, are accommodated in
comfortable, if not imposing
quarters. "Forward" the crew,
numbering no less than one
hundred, are quartered with as
much regard for their comfort as
it is customary to find on ships of
more spacious construction.
Captain Fong Ping-oh, assisted
by four officers, and the control
of the power-generating
apparatus is in the hands of four
thoroughly experienced engineers.
After the cadets have finished the
course in gunnery, etc., at the
Naval College at Whampoa, they
are sent on board the Kwang Hai
for a year's training in practical
navigation before being commis-
sioned to the more important
ships comprising the Chinese
Navy.

The vessel is one of four thou-
sand tons, with a speed of nine
knots, and has a romantic history.
Previous to being taken over by
the Chinese Government, she was

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

One of the best things we have
heard lately concerns the German
Government and a Chinese mor-
chant. The latter has written to
the former, suggesting with a
childlike and frank simplicity
that, since the German Empire
will soon be no more, he should
forthwith be allowed to hire some
of its elaborate oceanic buildings
in Hainan as godowns!!!! We
should dearly like to see the an-
swer that M. Bismarck will send.

The dog-shooting season re-
commenced last Tuesday. We
understand that sport, so far, has
not been particularly good. The
game is said to be a little shy.

Our post office, bless it, is still
going strong, and is as up-to-
date as ever. On October 27 it
informed us, for the benefit of our
readers, that the postal service
between Hongkong and Germany
and Austria is suspended.
Dear me—pay, dear us! We
are glad to have heard in
time, for we were planning a let-
ter to let Germany know what we
think about things. The Kaiser
perhaps doesn't know how near
he was to getting it in the neck.

But these are the days of great
discoveries. One of the Sydney
papers has found out, by some
occult means, that a drunken
man is a nuisance in a tramcar.
Facts such as this deserve all the
publicity they can get.

A soldier's letter from the
Front says that there is no side
about General Foch. But the
Germans won't lose any sleep
over that. What troubles them
most is the fact of there being no
flies on him.

At the moment of going to
press we cannot find that that
Special Service of war telegrams
from Washington has discovered
anything more remarkable lately
than that "the Germans have
driven off the British cruisers
which have been participating in
the attack on the German army
on the Belgian coast," and that
"three of the British ships are
said to have been hit by shots
from the German artillery."
Still, we live in hopes.

Meanwhile we can only solace
ourselves with the good tidings
sent along by another most
reliable agency—the *Ostasiatische*
Lloyd: "The German ambas-
sador in Washington declares, with
reference to rumours which have
been spread in the United States,
that Germany, when victorious,
will not attack Canada or establish
colonies there." Now we consider
that uncommon kind on the part
of Germany.

A knoisy knut who wandered
up Icehouse Street at 1 a.m.
the other night, singing out the
joyous news that it was a long way
to Tipperary, held his peace when
spoken to by a European police-
man. We did not catch Robert's
exact words, but we fancy that
they conveyed a hint that it was
not nearly such a long way to the
Central Police Station.

The Kaiser's Investments.

Whatever fate may await him,
it appears that the Kaiser has
made financial provision for the
future at any rate. "Ever since
Germany began to make pre-
parations for an attack upon
Belgium, France, Holland, Eng-
land, and, ultimately, upon the
United States, the Kaiser has
been investing immense sums of
money on the other side of the
Atlantic," states the *Financial*
News. "He is one of the largest
landowners in the Western
States—not in his own name, of
course. He owns considerable
property in the west of Canada."

among the merchantmen which
suffered in the terrible typhoon
of 1908, and for a time she lay
on a muddy couch at the bottom
of Hongkong Harbour. She was
saved eventually, and was then
purchased by the Government and
converted into the fine training
ship she now is. After a short
sojourn in Hongkong she will
proceed to Whampoa, and there
no doubt will prepare herself for
a further contingent of China's
fighting seamen of the future.

ALIEN ENEMIES' BILL.

The Ordinance to be Amended.

The following Bill, which it is proposed to introduce at an early meeting of the Legislative Council, is published in a Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning:

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914. Re it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Amendment Ordinance, 1914, and shall be read and construed as one with the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914 (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance).

2. Section 4 of the Principal Ordinance is amended as follows:—

(a.) By the repeal of the words "conveyed in writing under the hand of the Colonial Secretary" in sub-section (1).

(b.) By the addition of the following sub-section after sub-section (2):—

"(3.) No person shall without the permission of the Governor pay any money or part with any property whatsoever to or for the benefit of any alien enemy whether such alien enemy be within or without the Colony."

(c.) By renumbering sub-sections (3) and (4) as (4) and (5).

3. Sub-section (11) of section 5 of the Principal Ordinance is repealed.

4. The following sub-sections are added after sub-section (10) of section 5 of the Principal Ordinance:—

"(11.) Every liquidator shall be entitled to retain out of the assets of the trade, or out of the personal assets of the alien enemy whose trade or personal affairs respectively he has been appointed to wind up, the expenses incurred by the liquidator in the course of such winding up, including the cost of any business premises formerly occupied by such alien enemy which shall accrue while such premises are occupied by the liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and a sum of money equal to two and a half per cent. on the total assets realised or brought to credit by the liquidator, as remuneration for his loss of time and trouble."

(12.) In case the assets of any such trade, or the personal assets of any such alien enemy, shall be or become insufficient to meet all the corresponding liabilities, such assets shall be applied in the following order of priority:—

Firstly, the expenses incurred by the liquidator in the course of such winding up, including the rent of any business premises formerly occupied by such alien enemy which shall accrue while such premises are occupied by the liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

Secondly, a sum of money equal to two and a half per cent. on the total assets realised or brought to credit by the liquidator, to be retained by him as remuneration for his loss of time and trouble.

Thirdly, all sums of money due to secured creditors, up to the value of their respective securities.

Fourthly, the salary or wages of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered since the 31st day of July, 1914, less any sum of money due by such clerk or servant to such alien enemy, or to the compromise of such alien enemy.

Fifthly, all sums of money due to the Crown.

Sixthly, all other liabilities reasonably *pari passu*, whether due to persons within or without the Colony.

(13.) In case the net assets of any such trade, or the net personal assets of any such alien enemy, after deducting the value of all securities held by secured creditors, shall be or become insufficient to satisfy the total sums of money which the liquidator is entitled under sub-section (11) of this section to retain, every secured creditor

TURKISH EX-ADMIRAL.

Fined for Possession of Arms.

A picturesque personality in an ex-Admiral of the Turkish Fleet, appeared this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, on a charge of having in his possession an automatic pistol, ammunition and a dagger, without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The defendant, Mahomed Pascha Kamal, whose card described him as of Constantinople, and who gives his age as 79—his passport says he was born in 1835—explained that he bought his weapons in Shanghai. He did not know the regulations in force in Hongkong concerning arms.

His Worship fined him \$5 and confiscated the arms, telling the defendant to apply to the Captain Superintendent of Police if he wanted them back.

THE WAY TO CURE.

Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted a Chinese from West Point, charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with snatching an earpick from a woman.

His Worship sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, four hours' strokes and twenty-four strokes. The prisoner had two previous convictions for larceny. He pleaded guilty to the present charge.

shall be liable to pay to the liquidator such proportion of the sum by which the net assets as above defined are insufficient for the purpose aforesaid as the value of his security may bear to the total assets realised or brought to credit by the liquidator.

(14.) The accounts of every such liquidator with respect to any such winding up shall be audited in such manner as the Governor may direct.

(15.) Every person who shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to hand over to a liquidator on demand any keys, safe, office furniture, account books, cheque books, or other things of any nature whatsoever, of which he may be in possession, and which may have been used in connection with or which may relate to the trade or personal affairs of the alien enemy whose trade or personal affairs respectively such liquidator has been appointed to wind up, and every person who shall, without lawful excuse in any way obstruct any liquidator in taking possession of any premises occupied by or on behalf of such alien enemy immediately before the appointment of such liquidator, shall be deemed to commit an offence against this Ordinance.

(16.) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance every such liquidator shall conform with any directions which may be given to him by the Governor."

5. Section 10 of the Principal Ordinance is amended by the substitution of the word "affect" for "effect" in the second line thereof.

Objects and Reasons.
The main object of this Bill is to provide for the payment of the liquidators' expenses and remuneration in case the net assets after deducting the value of the securities held by secured creditors shall be insufficient to satisfy such expenses and remuneration. Under the Bill these expenses and remuneration take priority over every other liability, as they are absolutely necessary in the interest of all persons concerned. Provision is made for the auditing of liquidators' accounts. It is declared to be an offence against the Ordinance to refuse to hand over keys, account books, etc., to the liquidator, or to obstruct him in taking possession of the alien enemy's premises. It is also expressly prohibited to pay any money or part with any property whatsoever, without the permission of the Governor, to or for the benefit of any alien enemy, whether such alien enemy be within or without the Colony.

THE TR. MWAY CASE.

Further Evidence in Court To-day.

At the Summary Court, this morning, the case was resumed in which J. S. Chalmers, a surveyor in the Public Works Department, sued the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. for damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment. The claim is for \$1,000.

Chan Yan, a conductor, said that, on May 29, he was on duty on car No. 21. On the car, which left Causeway Bay at noon, there were four first-class passengers, and an employee of the Company who held a pass. He issued tickets to each of the four passengers, numbered from 2904 to 2907 inclusive. Among the passengers to whom tickets were issued was the plaintiff.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he never punched a ticket in the wrong place.

Mr. J. Stodart Kennedy, manager of the defendant Company, outlined the duties of a ticket inspector, who, in the performance of his duty, should note the numbers entered on the waybill by the traffic office clerk before the car left on its journey. If he noted that a ticket shown to him did not fall within the series and so indicated on the waybill, he would know it was not issued on that tram. He also knew that the ticket might not have been issued on that trip of that tram, because the numbers would be entered up on each trip. The inspector would also see whether the conductor had punched the ticket correctly. That was a well-known system of checking which was used in England. The inspector would take any matter of a wrongly punched ticket up with the conductor, and the passenger would have a right to do the same.

The instructions given to each inspector regarding breaches of the company's bye-laws were:—(1) That he should make sure that the passenger understood what he had done wrong, and the number of the bye-law he had broken. (2) If the passenger still refused to obey, to request him to leave the car. (3) If he refuses to leave the car, obtain his name and address. (4) If he refuses to give his name and address to stop talking and wait until he sees a policeman. He is then to tell the policeman what number bye-law has been broken and ask him to request the passenger to leave the car and give his name and address. The inspectors had strict instructions to go no further than that, but to report fully to the office. Assuming the passenger would not give his name and address, the inspectors had no authority to give the passenger in charge, or order his arrest. If a passenger chose to leave the car without giving his name and address, before the policeman came, he could do so and the matter was finished. He found the inspectors always obeyed their instructions, because if they did not they would have a number of cases like this.

There would be a number of people who would be arrested for this sort of thing, if the inspectors had power to arrest. The words in the printed instructions to inspectors "to hand over to the police" did not mean that they had any power to charge the passenger; it meant that they should hand him over to a policeman to get his name and address. The inspector thereby threw the responsibility on the policeman.

Mr. Jenkin:—Does the Hongkong Tramway Company in any other department throw responsibility on the Police?—No; I am not quite clear as to the meaning of your question.

Think it over.—If you mean for a criminal offence which has nothing to do with the Company's rules they might throw it on the police, for theft, drunkenness, assault or damaging property, but not for not carrying out the bye-laws.

Useful institution, the police, aren't they, Mr. Kennedy?—Yes, very.

You know that Mr. Chalmers paid his fare?—I don't know either way; I have no personal knowledge of the case.

You gave as a lot of personal knowledge in chief, now I want some in cross-examination.—I gather that he did.

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BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

Really!—I am, practically

Thank you; in fact if your conductors carry out their duty as perfectly as your inspectors, you know that Mr. Chalmers must have paid his fare because they told you so?—No; certainly not.

Witness said he did not know that the plaintiff had paid his fare when he wrote to Mr. Chalmers on May 29.

Mr. Jenkin:—Well; look at your letter—"It is reported." You know it had been reported to you that Mr. Chalmers had paid his fare and therefore had a right to be on the car?—I never take a Chinese report against a European; my custom is to put it up to the European:—"It is reported."

Mr. Jenkin:—Possibly you will recommend that maxim to the learned judge.

Witness knew that a complaint had been made against the plaintiff, at the Police Station, but he did not know what had been said there or written down until Inspector O'Sullivan had given his evidence in court.

Witness said there was power to arrest for offences against section 59 of the Ordinance, but certainly none for offences against the bye-laws. His view, now, in connection with arrest under section 59 was that the power only existed when they were able to prove intent to defraud. It had always been his view that under the bye-laws they had no power to arrest.

Mr. Jenkin:—Have you ever seen, as a matter of interest, the Tramway Company's pleadings in this case, the statement of defence?—Yes; quite lately, I am not sure when.

And you read it?—I have seen and read it quite lately. And it is quite correct?—I am not a lawyer.

Can you say whether they correctly stated your rights under the bye-laws?—I cannot say.

It says in the pleadings—"It is lawful for the servants of the defendants to give a passenger into the custody of a police officer in accordance with the said Ordinance and bye-laws?"—No; I cannot agree with that. On page 18 of the book of instructions there was a mis-statement in connection with the matter of arrest.

Mr. Jenkin:—And having made a mis-statement you throw the responsibility on the police for everything done thereupon.

Witness said that the words "seize and detain" meant that they were to keep the passenger on the car, if possible, until the arrival of the police. They were then to apply to the police to get him to leave the car and to get his name and address.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

Bag Snatched.

The police report that as Mrs. Gomes, of Robinson Road, was leaving Government House on Saturday, a bag was snatched from her by a Chinese. The bag contained money and other articles.

Auction Sale.

Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale at No. 43, Robinson Road will continue to-morrow at 11 a.m., when fine blackwood ware, bronzes, Chinese pictures, table and bed linen, etc., will be offered for sale.

BRIEF VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

The Rev. Father Spada to Return to Hongkong.

"On Tuesday the Rev. Father Spada is expected back in Hongkong and his Lordship the Bishop has decided to return him to his charge, the Rosary Church, Kowloon."

"I thank you for all your kindness towards me while I have been here, and I hope you will remember me in your prayers as I shall remember you in mine." Thus did the Rev. Father Valtorta acquaint his congregation of his intended departure from their midst, after celebrating last Mass on Sunday.

The Rev. Father Valtorta was a worthy and popular successor to the highly esteemed Father Spada who left Hongkong twelve months last Spring, for Milan. Whilst the returning priest will be welcomed by all, it is with a deepest regret that the congregation of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Kowloon, relinquish the earnest worker they had in Father Valtorta.

Food Prices.

The attention of housewives is called to the official market prices appearing on page 8, which have been revised in accordance with the Proclamation of Saturday last.

Bad Weather.

The S.S. Sangkang, from Haiphong, reports strong easterly wind and heavy seas, with fierce rain squalls and threatening weather.

Watchman's Loss.

An Indian watchman has reported to the police that on his return to his quarters, having left another man in charge, he found his box had been broken open and \$1.60 was stolen.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the public that the Sale at No. 43, Robinson Road will continue

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday the 3rd November, 1914, at 11 a.m. when Fine Blackwood ware, Bronzes, Chinese Pictures, Table and Bed Linen will be offered for sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY.

the 7th November, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Fine Collection of Antique China & Curios from Ming to T'owkwang dynasties comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Incense Burners, Figures, etc., etc.

Old Bronzes, Pekin Oldenone, Snuff Bottles and Ornaments in Jade, Crystal and Agate, etc., etc.

On view from Friday the 6th November, 1914.

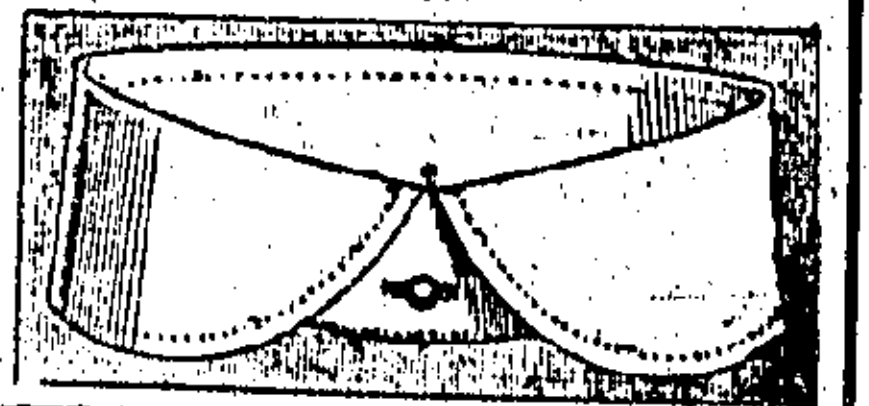
Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY. European Ship's Doctor for voyage to London.—Apply to FARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.

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40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR \$2.25
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

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5494 NIGHTS of GLADNESSWaltz.
THE POEM
1460 ANSWER to AMOUREUSE
LOVE'S TEARS
1458 TRES CHICOne Step
HE'D HAVE TO GET UNDER
1463 TANGOLETTETango.
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Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

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"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
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TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.....	Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000	WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	TUES., 3rd Nov. at noon. TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	SATUR., 7th Nov.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		

SHAI and Kobe...	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 6th Nov.
Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	TUES., 10th Nov. at 11 a.m.

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FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to
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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Tamsui	3rd Nov. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	4th Nov. at 10 a.m.
W'WEI, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	4th Nov. at noon
NEWCHWANG	Hangchow	5th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	5th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

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Hongkong 2nd Nov., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tampov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexiev, is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th November and is expected to sail to Vladivostok via Japan on or about the 16th November.

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Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1914.

Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor.

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LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Key or date or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanook	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjikembang	SHAI	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilalajap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjitaroom	JAVA	1st half Dec.		

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

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Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	21st Nov.	14th Nov., 11 a.m.
St. Albans	12th Dec.	18th Dec., "
Eastern		8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 3rd Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | WED., 4th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The "Poltava"—"Alexandra"

Collision Case.

Judgment for the defendant, with costs, was given on October 15 in the action brought in the Russian Consular Court by Messrs. Wheelock & Co. (representing the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.) to recover Rs. 10,480 for damage done to the launch Alexandra in a collision with the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Poltava in the Whangpoo on March 6.

The case for plaintiffs was that about 5.45 on the afternoon of March 6, the Alexandra was proceeding up the Huangpu river on her starboard side of the channel, a little below the launch jetty at Woosung Fort Station, and a good look-out was being kept. The Poltava was at that time proceeding down the river, about mid-channel, and approximately 1,000ft. distant. The Alexandra sounded one whistle and ported her helm, and the Poltava replied with two whistles and appeared to starboard her helm. The Alexandra then blew three whistles and went full speed astern, and the Poltava replied with three whistles, but came on at a considerable speed and with her stem struck the port bow of the Alexandra, doing her considerable damage. Plaintiffs alleged that the collision was due to the negligent navigation of the Poltava, which did not keep a good look out, failed to keep on her starboard side of the channel, failed to pass the Alexandra port to port, proceeded at a rate of speed excessive in the circumstances, and did not slacken speed or stop or reverse her engines. In their answer to the petition the defendants said that when the Alexandra was sighted the Captain of the Poltava gave the order to keep to starboard. The order was complied with, but as the steamer continued to drift to the left, command was given to "keep her hard a-starboard." Still the bow of the steamer continued to go to the left, the vessel failing to answer her helm in consequence of a sudden break in the steering gear. The order "full speed astern" was then given, and at the same time the Poltava blew three short blasts. The Alexandra continued to come onward without slowing down, and as she went to starboard, the Poltava adopted the last means of avoiding a collision, viz., immediately dropped her anchor, the engines going full speed astern. As the Alexandra came further ahead at the same speed, the Poltava again blew three blasts. The Alexandra answered also with three blasts, and was set full speed astern, but it was then too late. The momentum of her speed caused her to crash with her portside against the bows of the Poltava. For some reason or other it appeared that the first signal of three blasts from the Poltava was not understood by those on board the Alexandra, and in defendants' opinion this ultimately led to the collision. Even had the signal been incorrectly received, defendants contend that the Alexandra should not have continued on her course at the same speed, but should have taken a course to her left, which she could easily have done owing to her lightness and shallow draught, in which case a collision would have been avoided. The Poltava kept a most careful watch and was properly piloted. Whilst passing a junk she was compelled to steer somewhat to the left side of the channel, and at this moment there occurred the breakage to the steering gear, causing her bow to drift to the left side of the channel. The vessel was travelling at normal speed, and everything possible was done to avert the collision.

Family Groups at the Front.
From Hershman (Jury) nine brothers Keywood, six Dodson, five Wright, and four each Atkins, Bear, and Edwards are with the colours, and Mr. J. Vonderbeke has eighteen brothers and brothers-in-law with the French and Belgian troops.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
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ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Thur., 5th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Sun., 8th Nov. at daylight
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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Subject to change without Notice.

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For	Steamers	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

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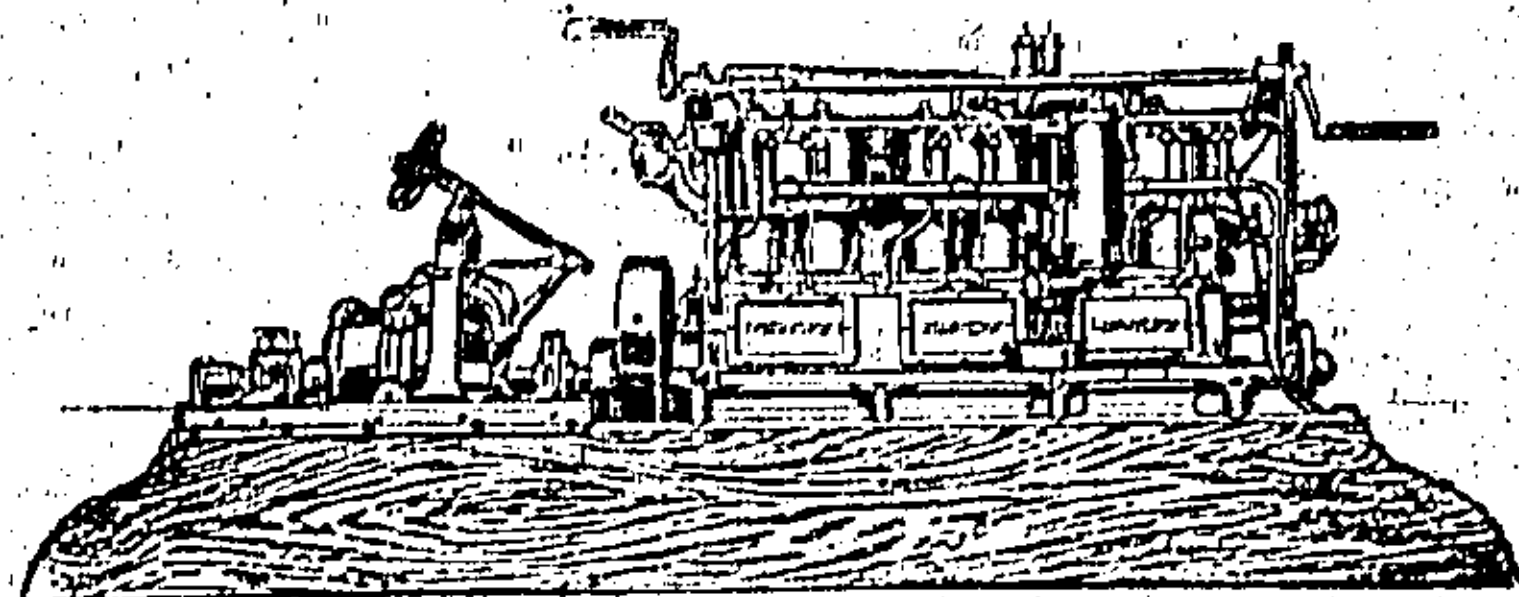
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Chili	M. M.	3, Nov.
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
M'les, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	6, Nov.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Phemius	B. & S.	7, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via E.C. & S'le via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	3, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	3, Nov.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6, Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9, Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	10, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5, Nov.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	6, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	6, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	10, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	16, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambo	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjiluwang	J.C.J. L.	8, half O.
Japan	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 3, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 18th Oct.—Manila, 13th October, Gen.—B. & S.

Salamis, Br. s.s. 1,409, P. A. Gardiner, 20th Oct.—Singapore, 13th inst., Gen.—B. L.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, J. Hamada, 21st inst.—Manila, 18th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, L. H. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, I. Noma, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Washing, Br. s.s. W. Hetherington, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Selun, Norw. s.s. 665, D. Hovbrenner, 26th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst., Rice—T. & Co.

Telemaohus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 26th inst.—Singapore, 22nd inst., Rice—Chirese.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, A. Marguerite, 26th inst.—Haiphong, 24th inst., Rice—A. R. Marty.

Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,894, Asay, 26th inst.—Keelung, 23rd inst., Coal—O. S. K.

Torridge, Br. s.s. 2,255, Carter, 26th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst., Coal—Order.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, S. Sarby, 26th inst.—Yokohama, Ballast—D. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,188, G. H. Tough, 27th inst.—Manila, 24th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 897, H. Mathias, 27th inst.—Hobow, 26th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,255, W. Nakagawa, 27th Oct.—Dairen, 21st Oct., Coal—M. B. K.

Kaho, Chi. s.s. 981, Hoeg, 27th Oct.—Singapore, 22nd Oct., Rice—Chinese.

Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, A. Dixon, 27th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—F. M. S. S. Co.

Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Foochow, Br. 1,228, J. R. Owen, 28th Oct.—Newchwang, 21st Oct., Bean & Bear oil—B. & S.

Tokai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, 28th inst.—Milko, 22nd inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, I. Torada, 28th Oct.—Moji, 22nd Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Dairen Maru, Jap. s.s. K. Naru, 28th inst.—Java, 17th inst., Gen.—Order.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP OR SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	16' top, 20' bottom	5'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211'	24' 6"	13' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	144'	24' 6"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	140'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	220'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
TAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	400'	85'	20'	9' 6"	
Hong Kong Dock	430'	85'	20'	9' 6"	
Launceston Dock	375'	85'	20'	9' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. OVER & CO., M.I.N. Foreign Dock, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

JOHN O'BRIEN: CHIEF BUILDERS.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

CRICKET.

Kowloon C. C. v. Indian Army.

On Saturday the Kowloon Cricket Club entertained a team representative of the Indian regiments and succeeded in winning by 64 runs. Mainly due to the good bowling of Kay and Stalker, the Army men were all disposed of for 44, only two members of the team getting into double figures. Weaser and Stalker batted well for the winners. Scores:—

Kowloon.	
A. A. Claxton, c. Moberly, b.	12
Fulton	4
E. J. Edwards, b. Fulton	8
F. J. de Rome, b. Fulton	8
F. Sutton, c. Anderson, b.	4
Moberly	4
J. Stalker, c. and b. Fulton	29
C. Forsyth, b. Gray	18
W. L. Wesser, c. Cowan, b.	30
Gray	3
E. B. Reed, b. Gray	3
H. S. Rouse, not out	5
A. R. F. Raven, c. Gray, b.	8
Perkins	11
W. Kay, c. Anderson, b.	11
Moberly	11
Extras	0
Total	138

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Moberly	9.2	2	32	2
Fulton	9	—	48	4
Lt. Gray	5	—	23	3
Maj. Perkins	5	—	29	1
Indian Army.				
Maj. Robertson, b. Reed	1			
Lt. Gray, c. Stalker, b. Kay	10			
Lt. Munn, b. Kay	0			
Lt. Fulton, b. Kay	0			
Capt. Anderson, c. and b. Kay	0			
Maj. Perkins, c. Edwards, b.	0			
Raven	2			
Lt. Moberly, c. Claxton, b.	2			
Stalker	2			
Capt. Lindsay, c. Rouse, b.	2			
Stalker	2			
Lt. Cowan, b. Stalker	13			
A. W. E. Davidson, b. Raven	4			
K. McLennan, not out	0			
Extras	1			
Total	44			

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Key	5	0	16	4
Reed	5	2	6	1
Raven	5	1	12	2
Stalker	5	0	9	3

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTH.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a coolie was charged with breaking into a store at No. 1, Lai Sing Road and stealing twenty-eight rolls of Japanese cloth valued \$78.40.

Four men were also charged with receiving the same, well knowing the same to be stolen, and these were represented by Mr. R. C. Faithful, Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted.

The case of the coolie was taken first and one of the men charged with receiving said that the coolie came to his shop and offered the cloth for sale and asked \$2.80 per roll. Witness said the goods were not worth that money and offered him \$1.65 per roll. The coolie left the shop, was away for about half an hour, and on his return agreed to sell the cloth at the latter price.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Arrest of German Pastor.
The Rev. Oscar Goelling, pastor of the Dacres-road German Church, Forest Hill, has been arrested and sent to an alien concentration camp. He was arrested three weeks ago, but released. He is unmarried and in his early life had served in the German Army. There is a large German colony in Forest Hill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—The island of Hongkong is a general station for vessels going everywhere and an assembling place for merchants from all directions. The Government has always vigorously tried its best to improve the sanitary works in order that the public might be benefited and that epidemics might not break out again. How kindly the Government treats the people! But there is one thing which, I think, is a nuisance to the public health. It is the salt fish market in West Point in the neighbourhood of the commercial centre. The salt fish are of many kinds. As there are so many rotten and decomposing substances piled up in one place, they cannot be thoroughly dried if the wind and sun cannot get into them. When the salt and vapour are evaporating, the bad smell can reach places at a distance. When the windows of the neighbouring houses are closed, there is no ventilation; but if they are open the awful smell will come in and make the inmates uncomfortable. Many people are hindered in their work on account of this nuisance and many pedestrians have to close their nostrils when passing the place, to avoid vomiting.

It is said that this is only a small nuisance. But when the hot season comes, between the heat and the bad air nobody can stand near the place. The flies and mosquitoes fly about all the time, sucking the virulent substance which, when getting into the human body, may produce ulcers or cause a pestilence. How extensive is the harm! It is understood that all civilised nations must pay attention to sanitation. They make laws for the purpose of prohibiting roads and drains from being made filthy, and for the disposal of dead rats or sick animals, and especially for preventing rotten things from being placed in the business centres. Why is there no attention paid to the salt fish market then? Do the authorities fear that trouble might be given to the salt fish wholesale dealers? To choose a proper place and ask them to remove their shops would be for the good of the public health, and I think they would have no objection. As regards the business, salt fish is the Chinese common foodstuff, as well as beef and mutton. If the dealers remove to some other place, the retail traders must go to them. There will be certainly no obstacle to this kind of business. Some people may probably say that the removal might do harm to the rental of the properties. But as these properties are situated in a flourishing locality, when the offensive articles are cleared away and the place is used for doing some other kind of business, I think the rents will go up.

The above three questions are thus clearly solved. Then why does the Government not handle the matter? I have thought it over and over again and come to the conclusion that the fact has never been brought to the notice of the Government and that that is why the Government neglect this matter. If the Government takes my advice, it will take steps to get the salt fish shops removed and so will render much benefit to the people.

Yours, etc.,
WONG CHOOK-HIN,
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1914.

SALE OF WORK.

The Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

The annual sale in connection with the Ministering Children's League took place on Saturday afternoon in the grounds of Government House. Despite the weather, which rang all the changes from fair to rain in the space of a short afternoon, the sale was a complete success, both as regards the number of visitors and the sales. To particularise any of the stalls as better than others would undoubtedly be to be unjust, but mention should be made of the Fan Oi Branch stall, where daintily embroidered goods, the work of clever Chinese ladies, were displayed in a rare profusion. Nearly everyone carried "A Scout in Fairyland," written by Mrs. Ivan Grant-Smith who, with Mrs. Weston, the illustrator, were in charge of a stall solely devoted to its sale.

A Dolls' convalescent home," made by Mrs. Henry Keswick, and presented for the sale, drew much attention from a multitude of envious little girls, who could hardly be dragged away from it. Throughout the afternoon the band of the 74th Punjabis discoursed sweet music, while Scouts under the command of Scoutmaster G. Roylance kept charge of the gate.

Mention must be made of Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, for which Mrs. Steadman, who arranged them, deserves every congratulation.

For the entertainment, Mr. Sutherland was stage manager and Mr. Sindercock accompanied the programme being:—The Four Seasons: Spring, Miss G. Stedman; Summer, Miss M. Burton; Autumn, Miss A. Ormiston; Winter, Miss R. O'Hara. Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks: Mrs. Jarley, Mr. Beswick; Jo, Mr. Edwards; Freddie, Mr. Tester. Opening speech by Mrs. Jarley. Sleeping Beauty: Sleeping Beauty, Miss May; Prince, Mr. Layton; Guy Fawkes, Mr. Lowder; Little Miss Muffet, Miss J. Looker; One of Our Gallant Defenders, Mr. Stokes; Queen of Hearts: Queen of Hearts, Miss J. Brown; Knave of Hearts, Miss L. Moberly; Tango Dancers, Miss Macdonald and Mr. Bonham Carter; Little Jack Horner, Miss R. O'Hara; B. xera, Mr. Layton and Mr. Whitall; Toys: Wax Doll, Miss G. Stedman; Jack in the Box, Master G. Chubbill; Patriotic Tableau: Britannia, Miss I. May; Scotland, Miss A. Ormiston; Ireland, Miss D. Boucher; Wales, Miss P. Bird. The stalls and stall holders were as follow:—

Dioecesan Girls' School.—Miss Skipton.
St. Stephen's Girls' School.—Miss Hunt.
Paeking.—St. Stephen's girls. "Pan Oi" (from an old Chinese proverb).—Mrs. McKenny and Chinese girls.
Tree.—Miss Danbar and Mrs. Kennedy.
Bookstall.—Mrs. Ivan Grant Smith and Mrs. Weston.
Oake.—Miss Pierpoint.
Bran Pie.—Miss Judah, Misses Kathleen Gardin and Dorothy Morris.
Tea.—Miss Cunningham and Mrs. Butlin and helpers.
Victoria.—Miss May, Mrs. Pieroy, Mrs. Bishop and helpers.
Kowloon.—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Blair and helpers.
Peak.—Mrs. Steadman, Mrs. Blanch, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Owen Hughes, Mrs. Moxon and Mrs. Ram.
Naval.—Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. Hoskyn, Miss Hoskyn, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Moxon-Brown and Mrs. MacDonald.
Military.—Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Baker-Brown, Mrs. Stair Stewart and many other helpers.

PAUL BEAU'S SKIPPER CHARGED.

Dismissed with a Caution.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Olaf Paus, the master of the s.s. Paul Beau, was prosecuted by L. S. Sutton, for failing to observe the rule of the road as laid down by law, at 6.30 a.m. on the 30th ult., thereby causing the complainant to have to slow down his launch in order to avoid a collision. The prosecution stated that the Paul Beau crossed over the bows of the launch when it was not a ship's length clear of the launch.

The defendant said that he was about two and a half to three lengths ahead.

His Worship came to the conclusion that there was some doubt in the case. He thought it probable that the police underestimated the distance and that the Paul Beau had over-estimated it. He admonished the master of the Paul Beau to be more careful in future.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parades.—Parades for to-night, Monday 2nd November: 5.15 p.m. Two Sections, Scouts Co. fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for Maxim gun instruction. Remainder Groups 2 and 3 under Company Officers (Right Section M. G. Co. excepted.) Parades for to-morrow Tuesday 3rd instant: 8.30 a.m. Right Section under Sergt. Major Higby. Left Section M.G. Co. Aiming Drill, Musketry exercises and instruction in Bayonet Drill. Musketry exercises and instruction in Bayonet Drill under Sergt. Majors Murphy and Colly, D.U.L.I. Civil Service Company under Company Officers. 5.15 p.m. Scouts Company as for to-day. Remainder under Company Officers.

Detail.—On duty to-night, Group 2. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Chubbill & Lt. Wright. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Wright. Guard to-night, Civil Service Company. Guard to-morrow, Right Section M.G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Jacks, to-morrow, Corp. Hamilton.

Robbed Red Cross.
The English nurses who went to Brussels under the auspices of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem have returned to England, their equipment having been seized by the Germans. In Brussels they nursed very few Belgians and only one Englishman, most of their patients being German.

Ices.—Mrs. Ormiston.
Sweets.—Misses Iris and Dione May, Miss Leobale, Miss Mackenzie and Miss O'Hara.
Japanese Tea House.—Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Looker, Miss June Looker, Masters Godfrey and Garth Bird.

Belilios School.—Mrs. Tatchell.
Basket.—Mrs. Chubbill, Masters Tom and Jack Chubbill.

Toy.—Miss Loureiro, Mrs. Olive Crona, Mrs. Tiedall, Mrs. Owen and Miss Rosario.

We are requested to state that copies of "A Scout in Fairyland," written and illustrated especially for the Prince of Wales' Fund by Mrs. Ivan Grant-Smith and Mrs. E. Weston, which has been published free of cost by the China Mail, Ltd., will be for sale at the following places:—Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Co., Messrs. Wm. Powell, Messrs. Weissmann.

WAR ITEMS.

Marconi Station.

The Canadian Government is erecting a new wireless station at Cape Race which will practically double the present radius of that station and render it the first point of land communication for all vessels sailing from or to North Atlantic ports. The new equipment will have a radius of at least 500 miles instead of the present normal one of about 250. Even with the rather limited radius of the present station, news of the majority of Atlantic mishaps reaches the Government operators at Cape Race. The new towers will be ready for operation during the present month.

China not to Oppose Japanese Operations.

Regarding the occupation of the Tsinanfu railway in Shantung, it appears that the Chinese fully understand that it would be more than useless to adopt any drastic measures. The Japanese have assured the Chinese government that they do not intend to carry out a military occupation of the line. Engineers will carry on the work as soon as they arrive from Japan and only sufficient soldiers will be posted near it to afford protection to the most important bridges and stations. The governor has received further instructions from the Chinese government to keep the Chinese soldiers under complete control, and to avoid any chance of conflict with the Japanese. The Japanese military authorities have also instructed the officers commanding the different units not in any way to molest the Chinese.

Russian's Pledge to Poland.
Harbin, Oct. 22.—The Russian Governor General of Galicia, according to Petrograd telegrams, announces that he has been informed that Austrians in Galicia are circulating rumours that the Russian Commander-in-Chief has withdrawn the promises made in his manifesto to the Polish people because some Poles are fighting in Austrian regiments. He is, therefore, authorized to state that there is no foundation for any change in the Russian promises. The purpose of the Germans and Austrians is to cause enmity among the Slavs, who are now being reunited against their old enemy.—N. C. Daily News

A Close Watch for German Men-of-War.

Tokyo, Oct. 22.—It is officially announced that a close watch is being maintained by a section of the Japanese Navy for German men-of-war in the neighbourhood of Hawaii.

The Admiral in command of the British Fleet on the China Station has telegraphed to the Japanese Minister of the Navy expressing, in the name of all the officers of the British Fleet, his condolences at the sinking of the cruiser Takashio.

The Minister for the Navy has replied expressing thanks on behalf of the Japanese Navy.

The Governor of Jaluit Island.
Tokyo, Oct. 22.—Governor Moritz of Jaluit Island, who was brought to Yokosuka a few days ago and to Yokohama to-day, will be released on the 24th, and taken to Shanghai as a non-combatant. The Governor is accompanied by his daughters and a man-servant.

German Navy Increase.

According to a Berlin message received in Amsterdam, statements made by members of the Reichstag on naval expansion apparently point to the building of twelve torpedo-boat divisions, and a number of mine-layers and other craft. The rapid construction of three large warships and two smaller cruisers is also desired.

This, it is argued, would mean an increase of 25 per cent. in the numerical strength of the German Fleet and of 100 per cent. in its fighting value.

British Prisoners' Life in Germany.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times says:—The *Vossische Zeitung* has a long article on the British prisoners now confined in camp at Doberitz. It states that 2,680 men have arrived there. They are all privates and non-commissioned officers. The officers are confined at present at Stendal.

At Doberitz the prisoners occupy five enormous tents surrounded by a wire fence. The Germans acting as guards, no longer in field dress, are about twenty yards away. The men look like tramps in their tattered uniforms, the material of which, however, as also their boots, are pronounced excellent by the Germans. They are wearing all kinds of headgear, even straw hats. The German doctor speaks in the highest terms of the men's pluck. One of them had a bullet taken out of his upper jaw without chloroform and without making a sound.

Pro-German Preacher.

Riotous scenes occurred last month at an open-air meeting in Southwark Park-road, London, addressed by the Rev. W. Kaye Dunn, a local minister who has greatly incensed public opinion in the neighbourhood by a letter in his church magazine denouncing the Government for making war upon Germany, says the *Overseas Daily Mail* of September 19.

Mr. Dunn was assaulted and driven from the spot and a harmonium used to lead the singing was destroyed.

Some women members of the congregation pluckily formed a bodyguard round their minister. "We are not Germans; we don't make war upon women," shouted the crowd derisively, and Mr. Dunn, who had been severely mauled, was able to reach his home in Galleymoor-road, Bermondsey, in safety.

Here, however, the crowd vented their rage by pelting the house with stones. Every window was smashed and some windows of his church adjoining were also broken. A large force of police dispersed the crowd.

Brave Officer decorated.

A report has been received at Warwick that Captain Robin Grey, Royal Flying Corps and Warwickshire Horse Artillery, has been decorated with the Legion of Honour for distinguished services in the field.

Troops in Prince's House.

Prince Munster von Dornburg of Maresfield Park, Uckfield, Sussex, son of a former German Ambassador in London, left England a few days before the declaration of war and troops are now billeted in his house as at all the other large houses in the district. The prince's wife is a sister of Lord Kinnoull.

Dutch Sympathy with Us.

Mr. William Heinemann, the publisher, sends the following letter from a Dutch friend in Amsterdam: "The *Daily Mail* arrives regularly, and I am very pleased to read it daily. The general feeling here is one of shame and disgust to be of the same race as the 'Prussians'."

Kitten as Naval Camp Pet.

Mr. Winston Churchill inspected the Naval Volunteers at the Crystal Palace. These are the men who are to be formed into divisions for active service on land if necessary. Two thousand are already in camp.

The men get four big meals a day and are, in their own words "living like fighting cocks." They have two pets—a kitten, which is carried about by a Volunteer, and a whippet, which has red, white and blue ribbon tied to each of its legs and to his tail.

"These Amazing English!"
A French soldier who fought at Meaux and who had had to walk miles to buy a box of matches, thus refers to the English soldiers: "Oh, these amazing Englishmen, the Englishmen! They have everything in their

OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Irish Guards Jest as Uhlans Charge.

Havre, Sept. 11.—(From Central News correspondent, by courier to London).—This is the story told to me how the Irish Guards at Mons met the furious charge of three German cavalry regiments, emerging from the conflict covered with undying glory.

It is a story of what those saw who were not in the firing line, but who waited apprehensively and wonderingly the collision between the grim grey hordes of the Kaiser, and the thin, unwavering line of the Britishers in khaki, who, with fixed bayonets, awaited their oncoming.

These were the sons of Britain who had but lately shouted their adieux to the French troops who had been retreating from the immediate neighbourhood.

In the brief interval before the crash of contact came, the watchers could see the brave British officers nonchalantly walking up and down the lines cracking jokes with their men and otherwise assisting to maintain their excellent spirits.

No Sign of Excitement.

I am told that when the Germans were but 200 yards away, one jaunty Britisher momentarily put down his rifle and begged his comrade for a cigarette, which he lighted only when the line was prepared to receive the German cavalry, which they did in great order, and with less excitement than if about to witness the finish of the St. Leger Stakes.

Three regiments of German cavalry, splendidly horsed, equipped and armed, charged down upon the regiment of Irish infantry. The men who had been joking and smoking rose to meet them, a bristling bulwark of giants, holding their weapons in steady grip.

For a few minutes it was an awful chaos of horses and soldiers, grey-clad troopers with yellow, glittering lances, flashing bayonets, the automatic spitting of machine guns and flashes of musketry, while in the midst of it all the men in khaki stood immobile, grimly.

Guards Sing in Trenches.

Without budging they threw the Germans back at the bayonets' points. In utter demoralization, the Kaiser's vaunted troops, who had terrified the peasantry of Belgium and France, turned and fled.

The French soldiers tell me that, rising from the ranks, just before the crash, came the sweet, lilting strains of songs they had never heard before. One French soldier who came hobbling along, his face bandaged and a bullet in his back, ventured to repeat from memory the tune, which I made to be "God Save Ireland," that he heard the Irishmen singing. "Whistle To Me, Said You," was another of these strains I learned the Guards had sung on the battlefield.

pocket, even steel and tinder. They are good fellows. And they are never in need of anything, even of sleep. When the night comes and you are knocked up they stretch themselves out in a heap of straw, take out their pipe, light it with a little electric arrangement, and smoke in silence. When they have been asleep for two hours they are happy and fit for anything.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees.
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on **THURSDAY**, the 12th day of November, 1914 at 3 p.m. at his sales room 2nd floor, 27th Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuages thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "OWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday October 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, November 2nd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point September 31st, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 27th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments at **EXANDRA CAFE**, Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th
3rd Performance Nov. 14th.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.

General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore

R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.,

in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS SOLD OUT.

PIT STALLS AT \$3 CAN NOW BE RESERVED.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

Third Night Saturday, November 14th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS \$3.00

PIT \$2.00 (these can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets

on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,

Commencing TUESDAY, 27th OCT.

THE GREAT DUNCAN

& his Splendid

NOVELTY COY.

Booking, Dress Circle only.

AT THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

POPULAR PRICES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 31st October,

"MAX'S CHOSEN BRIDE"

a great screaming comedy in 2 parts—3,000 feet.

"HAUNICAN IN CLOVER"—American Comedy.

Also

"PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE"

Comprising a wonderful series of stirring events in the present

great crisis.

SEE HAND BILLS.

Wednesday, 4th November,

"A FOOTBALLER'S HONOUR"

a powerful drama—3,500 feet.

NOTICES.



The most popular Virginia Cigarette sold in the Colony.

Price—70 cents a tin.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	16
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	33
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lan	"	26
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	12
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	60
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	14
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	22
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	22
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	12
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	"	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	20
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	6
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	"	1.20
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	"	26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle	"	24
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	"	24
" Brins,—Chu No	per set	14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	16
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	18
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	30
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	26
" Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	30
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	22
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	27
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	27
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	19
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	22
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	45

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Fan Kau	"	24
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Squabs,—Sha Tsui	each	25
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, " Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Odish,—Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Crabs,—Sha Mang Yu	"	18
Crabs,—Muk Yu	"	14
Dab,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shet Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	30
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
McIllet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Rey,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shak Kua Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chico)—Tis Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	3

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola,—Yeung To	"	12
Coconuts,—Yo Tse	each	30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	8
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichoes Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	10
" Fresh	"	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb.	5
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), K'm San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cookia,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	3
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	1
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	1
Cheuk	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	8
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fo Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chilies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horae Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okros	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Parsley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Pointees, Sweet,—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	8
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	5
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	12
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	8
Sage,—Tse So	"	8
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	5
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	"	8
Tomatoes,—Wan Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tsai	"	5
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow,—Ohit Kwa	"	15
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	6
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	6
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	6

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.12
Granulated, per lb.,	.12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.11
" No. 2	.10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent, above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

MARRY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	Russia.
" " " "	France.
" " " "	Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.	Russia.
" " " "	Britain.
" " " "	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary gives Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgium continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Osasaka invades Germany near Oisey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciry.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Balut, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier; German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and the Moselle. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 23.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rominoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia—but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 250,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses twice that number; Austrians make fruitless attempts to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Namur region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Namur and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Beuvignies and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Kowno, and occupy Czarnowitz. Serbians defeat 30,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarines.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven farther back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogu sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Lind fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies begin back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halfway to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Taingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopores (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast. Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval militia continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Budger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 23.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

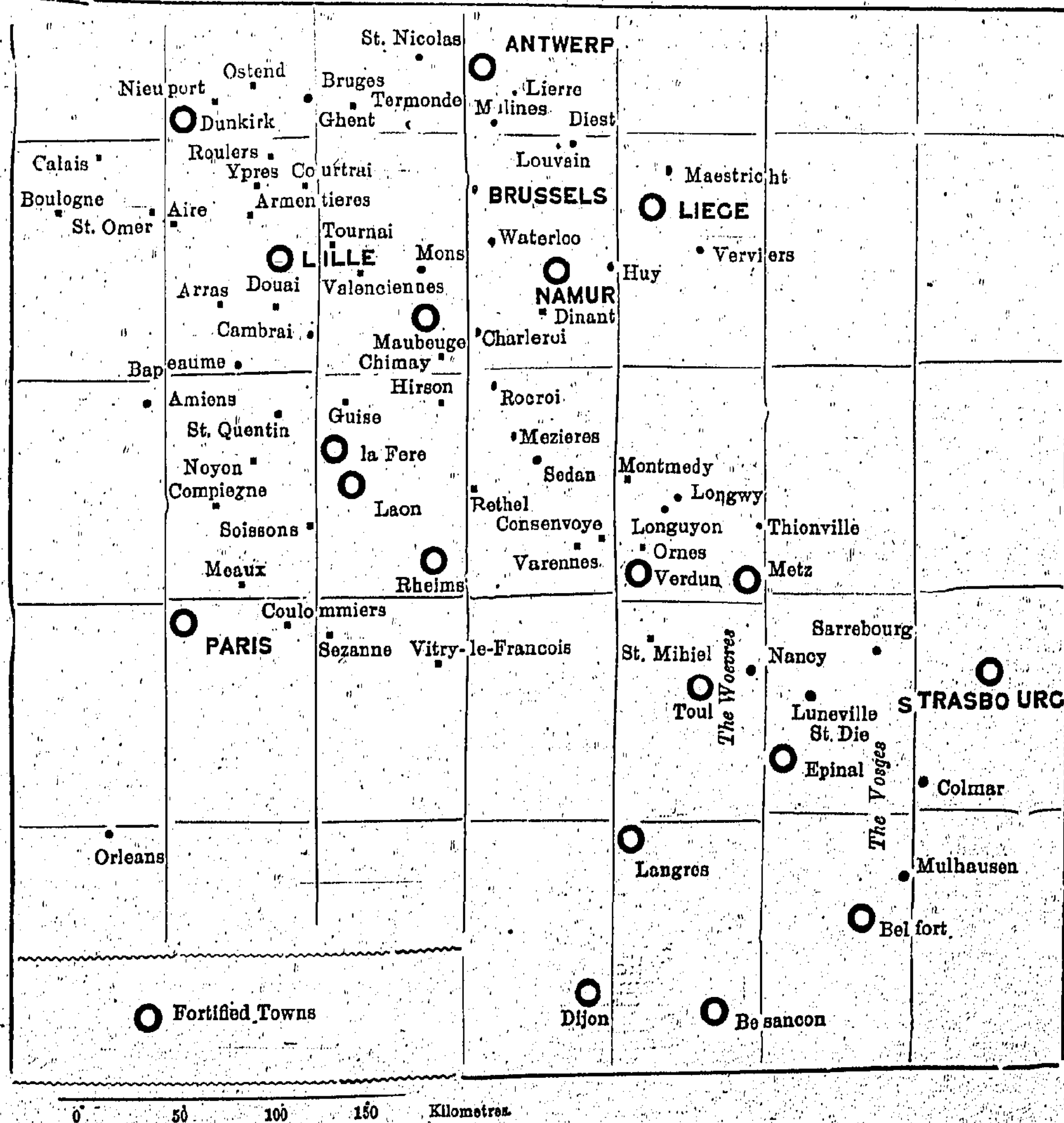
Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieupoit to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Taingtan silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans have attempted another offensive movement from Nieupoit to Arras, but all their attacks have been repulsed. The Allies have also made progress in the centre and on the Right.

Commercial.

Jute Fabrics.
There was not much life in the jute market at Sydney on October 2. Trade in forward positions was still practically impossible. There were indications, however, that Osloutta was in a better position. A cable was received during the day by a leading importing firm quoting woolpacks for October shipment alone and for March-June shipment next year. The figures were reported to be a good deal lower than the c.i.f. rates ruling before the war, while they were given on the basis of "war risk extra," and "subject to freight being available." It was thought to be very unlikely that any etekas would be purchased at the prices mentioned. A letter received from Calcutta, dated September 1, stated that no new business could be considered. Since the beginning of September several cables have been despatched from Sydney to Calcutta asking for quotations, but no replies have been received. In view of these facts, the receipt of quotations inclined local operators to the belief that conditions must have improved at the port of origin. Spot business during the day was slow. A few branbags went out in small lots to the country, at up to 5 7/8 net to rails. Twenty-five bale lots or over were on offer at considerably under that rate. Woolpacks were unchanged at 5 3/4 net. Cornsacks, on spot, were sold for 8 1/2 net to rails. It was difficult to get quotations for cornsacks as the steamer Ismaila, due in about a week. In one quarter 500 net to rails plus war risk was quoted.

Booms, Profitable and Otherwise.
In the Singapore Bankruptcy Court on October 19, before the Chief Justice, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, J.C., A.T. Williams came up for his public examination. The debtor, who stated that his age was 62, said he had been in Singapore for 35 years. For 28 years he was with Messrs. McAlister and Company, leaving them at the end of 1910. He made a little money during the land boom. He bought three houses and, with his wife, a fourth. He started on his own as a ship-chandler and then came the rubber boom, during which time he lost about \$16,000. He was obliged to mortgage his land and now he owed \$13,500, apart from secured creditors. To secured creditors he owed \$21,000. These debts he had incurred since 1910, half of them being accounted for by the rubber boom and the other half by slackness in trade and depreciation in buying and selling owing to market fluctuations. He had eight children, six of whom were dependent upon him. Although living in one of his own houses he had to pay \$25 a month in respect of it. With his wife and family the least he could live on was about \$300 a month. He was still endeavouring to earn a living as a ship-chandler. The examination was closed.—*Straits Times*.

Commerce at Penang.
Penang, October 20.—At the Chamber of Commerce half-yearly meeting, Mr. Mitchell, who presided, said that owing to the political situation there had been a further heavy slump in all articles of export and all produce was standing at an abnormally low level. Thanks to the action of Government, tin had preserved its level, enabling them to retain the necessary labour till prices improved in the home markets. The eventual future of copra seemed assured, thanks to the conservative methods adopted. The bazaar maintained its stability. If the present combination of interests were maintained, he did not think Penang had a great deal to fear.—*Straits Times*.

Reduced Cable Charges.
The Sydney Chamber of Commerce has received further information in regard to reduced cable charges. The 10-letter system of counting which has been introduced will apply to the whole message, including address and signature; each figure will be counted as two letters. This represents a 40 per cent. reduction on the rates which were in operation. The Commonwealth has approved of the reduction being in operation for one month as from yesterday, October 2, and

it is to apply to Australia and all British Dominions. Another pleasing feature is the fact that deferred (half) rates have been in operation as from the first of this month. In view of the misunderstanding which seems to have arisen in regard to the powers of the cable companies, it is as well to emphasize that the companies themselves are not responsible for any regulations regarding code messages or addresses. Restricting the use of code addresses is primarily a matter for military consideration and instruction to the censors. If the latter state they are not to be allowed, then telegraphic and cable administrations will not receive messages so addressed. Some little time ago the Chamber of Commerce suggested to the Postmaster-General that a complete list of registered addresses in or to and from Australia should be exchanged with the military authorities, so that the censor could see, by easy reference to a register, the full name and address of the party to whom a message when abbreviated was being sent. This suggestion has not, up to the present, been adopted.

Shanghai Freight Report.
Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s Freight Market Report states:—We have to report another very quiet fortnight on our homeward freight market to Europe and there is small prospect of any improvement as long as present conditions prevail. The Hankow direct season is practically closed, there being only one more steamer advertised to give direct loading this month. We understand there is a fair amount of cargo being held at the northern ports waiting shipping instructions. Steamers to the United States via the Pacific are receiving very good support, and in some cases are more than filling their allotments; this, of course, is due to the large number of steamers which have been taken off the run owing to the exigencies of the war.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.	Knottonbolt T. H.
Alford, C. M.	Kock, Capt. & Mrs.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.	Lambert, E. B.
Athol, L.	Lau, A. A.
Armitage, C. P.	Lau, A. A.
Bachouse, J. H.	Lloyd, G. T.
Baker, Mrs.	Lyle, E. F.
Banham, F. C.	Macdonald, J.
Bate, E. R.	Macdonald, J. R.
Beil, C. D. J.	MacIntosh, Capt. & Mrs.
Bena, G. C.	MacIntosh, Mr. and Mrs.
Berg, C. van	Mann, Mrs. R. R.
Beswick, Mr. & Mrs.	Mariotti, Dr. O.
C. W.	Marshall, W. L.
Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. A.	Matheson, Mrs. R.
Black, W. M.	Matheson, Miss M.
Brister, J. H.	McWilliams, C. F.
Bredford, C. H.	Merckel, J.
Brooke, C. B.	Meyer, G. E.
Brook, E. O.	Middleton, G. S.
Brook, E. O.	Miller, W. P.
Cambridge, A. J.	Moddy, J. H. N.
Carton, Mrs.	Moore, James.
Clarke, W. E.	Morrison, W. J.
Clayton, W. E.	Musson, A. L. E. F.
Coleman, A. L. E. F.	Newton, D.
Course, Arthur.	Ogden, A. W.
Crocker, J. H.	Pentworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Daniels, Mr. & Mrs.	Pierce, Mrs. O. D.
Douglas, D. S. S.	Powell, G. M.
Douglas, Mrs.	Preston, A. M.
Dowling, W. A.	Quirk, A. M.
Duckworth, F. T.	Ray, E. H.
Dunlop, Mr. & Mrs.	Reay, Miss F.
E. L.	Rowell, J. P.
Duffy, Miss M. E.	Schneider, A. W.
Ehrstorf, Mr. & Mrs.	Smyth, F.
H. O.	Sorensen, A. B.
Evans, E.	Square, Miss A.
Fehr, H.	Stackmoor, S.
Fisher, L.	Strahan, Mr. & Mrs.
Gibb, J.	88
Gould, J.	Thompson, A.
Giraudier, A. J.	Tyson, F. H.
Handley, P. H.	Walker, Capt. H. A.
Hannibal, W. A.	Warren, E. J. T.
Happer, E. H. M.	Watkins, O. E.
Hawley, E. H. M.	Watkins, O. E.
H. O. M. G.	White, F. W.
Hodges, W. J.	Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Holmes, Miss A. A. S.	Williamson, Mr. & Mrs.
Hunter, R.	Wood, G. G.
Hutchinson, D. L.	Wood, G. J.
Innes, R.	Wood, H. D.
James, B.	Wright, Mr. & Mrs.
James, M. T.	88
Joseph, R. M.	Wright, Mr. & Mrs.
Joseph, E. M.	88
Knottonbolt, Miss C.	88

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. Jones, Les.	W.
Backhouse, W.	W.
Baker, Major & Mrs. Mitchellmore, Mr. & Mrs. EV.	W.
Bowdler, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.	W.
Cary, M.	W.
Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. P. J.	W.
Copple, Mr. & Mrs. P. J.	W.
Cowan, Capt. & Mrs. Sharp, Mrs.	W.
Ellis, Mrs.	W.
Erikson, Mrs. Skinner, M. L.	W.
Fatchline, Mrs. Skott, G.	W.
Gibbons, F. W.	W.
Gibson, Mr. & Mrs. Stewart, G. F. Mr. & Mrs.	W.
Hale, B. A.	W.
Hall, L. Col. G.	W.
Grissell, W.	W.
Hardman, Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs.	W.
Hazland, F. A.	W.
Horobroner, Mrs. Wicks, Rev. & Mrs.	W.
Horsman, Mr. & Mrs. Williams, E.	W.
Kamphayre, Major. Wilson, O.	W.
Lee, L. Col. H. W.	W.
James, J.	W.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force, New Business the

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Telephone No. 696.

THE GREATER LAW, by Victoria Cross..... 1.75	AMUNDSEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE, With Numerous Illustrations 2 Vols..... \$29.40
THE GOLDEN LADY, by Bertram Atkey..... 1.75	FAMOUS CASTLES AND PALACES OF ITALY, by Edmund B. d'Auvergne. Illustrated in Colour from Paintings..... 10.50
FRIVOLE, by Kate Horn..... 1.75	THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, by Ernest Protheroe. With Sixteen Coloured Plates and numerous other Illustrations..... 6.00
THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells..... 1.75	OFF THE MAIN TRACK, by Stanley Portal Hyatt..... 6.00
CLEANSING FIRES, by L. G. Moberly..... 1.75	
THE HOUSE ROUND THE CORNER, by Louis Tracy..... 1.75	
HIS OWN LAW, by Frank Barrett..... 1.75	
BLUSH ROSE, by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly..... 1.75	

HOTEL LISTS.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond, Mrs. R.	Lennox, J.
Arnold, J.	Mayne, G. W. O.
Bailey, A. D.	Morita, Comdr.
Budge, W.	Murphy, H.
Dross, Dr. O. T.	Pasmore, Mrs. W. O.
Fischer, F.	Pike, Mrs. S.
Foy, Mrs. A.	Ramsay, Mrs. R. A.
Goss, Mr. & Mrs.	Roster, Mr. & Mrs.
Hollingsworth, A. H.	Sibree, Dr.
Hunt, L. S.	Skeel, N. J.
Hutchinson, G.	Smith, Mrs. D. G. R.
Joseph, J.	Soper, O. H.
Karsdorp, D. W.	Stephens, W. A.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs.	Sylvester, Mrs. E.
Krebs, Mrs. W.	Thompson, Mrs.
Laureston, Mr. & Mrs. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.	
Lennox, Miss	Mrs. J. H.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F.	Orton, J.
Bond, C.	Reynolds, R.
Bowdewins, G.	Roggeveen, R.
Buchanan, Mr. & Mrs. Sanderson, R.	
Crew, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Wiseman, O.	
Esauult, Miss E.	Wright, S. H.
Gibbs, A. W. D.	
Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. E. O.	
Barnes, O.	Pennell, W. V.
Bentley, R.	Riggs, A.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs.	Sainty, P.
Cave, H. E.	Schofield, W. H.
Crombie, Lt. Geo.	Silva, Mr. & Mrs.
Everingham, C. H.	Swiggs, V.
Fulcher, O. W.	Tall, Mrs.
Garratt, E. F.	Walling, Mr. & Mrs.
Grandy, A. J.	Whitby, A. R.
Holloway, H. D.	Wilson, D. O.
McKinstry, Rev. Wm.	

Kingsclere Hotel.

Anderson, Con. Gen.	Evans-Jones, Dr. and Mrs.
Black, Dr. & Mrs. G.	Kent, Mr. & Mrs.
Bolles, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Kent, Master
Breen, M. J.	Logan, W.
Carlson, A. E.	Mitchell, E. J. R.
Cooper, W. A. J.	Nixon, F. C.
Dennelly, D. E.	North, R.
Ellis, J. M.	Robinson, R. J.
Fletcher, B. E.	Robertson, Mr. & Mrs.
Filkins, Miss D.	Sachs, Mrs. G.
Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. A.	Shields, A. L.
Grimshaw, Mr. & Mrs. S.	Singer, Mr. & Mrs. E. T.
Hardman, A.	Thomas, H. P.
Harrison, T. L.	Watkins, O. H.
Hartel, C. H.	Watt, G. J. K. van der
Hogewent, W.	Wolfer, H. W.
Hurley, P. O. Mason, J.	Wilson, J. W.
Jonker, G. A.	

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the Undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on Thursday, the 5th November, 1914 at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October to the 5th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., General Managers
Hongkong, 26th Octob. 1914.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's

Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Matriculation Examination will be held on the following dates: December 14th to 19th. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than November 14th, 1914.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency). Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to

THE REGISTRAR, The University of Hongkong.

AMERICAN DENTIST

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma. Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI, 34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 62.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.45 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.45 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.	2.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.30 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.	2.30 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.45 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.	2.45 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS: 1.30 P.M. and 3.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 minutes. 1.00 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. every 15 minutes.

SATURDAYS

Extra Cars at 11.15 midnight. SPECIAL CARS By Arrangement at the Company's Office, 21, Queen's Road.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	T/T Marks
T/T 1/8 1/4	 Nom.
Demand 1/8 5/16	Demand Germany 2 1/2
30 d/s 1/8 1/2	T/T France 2 1/2
60 d/s 1/8 7/16	Demand Paris 2 1/2
4 m/s 1/8 1/2	On Haiphong Nom.
T/T Shanghai 77	On Saigon 94
Private 30 d/s sight	On Bangkok 94
T/T Singapore 72 3/4	Buying
T/T Japan 83 3/4	4 m/s. L/O 1 3/4
T/T India 127 1/2	4 m/s. D/E 1 9/16
Demand India 127 1/2	6 m/s. L/O 1 9/16
T/T Bombay 127 1/2	30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1 9/16
Demand Bombay 127 1/2	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 4 3/4
T/T Calcutta 127 1/2	4 m/s. Marks Nom.
Demand Calcutta 127 1/2	4 m/s. France 2 22
Demand Manila 83 3/4	6 m/s. do 2 22
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael \$58.90
Demand, New York 41 5/8	Sovereign 11.60
T/T Java 102 1/2	Bar Silver ready 22 3/16
	forward

SUBSIDIARY COUNS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$23	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$15 1/2
Chinese...10 " \$23 1/2	Hongkong 10 " \$16

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	London.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Panama.
Cebu.	Peking.
Colon.	San Francisco.
Hankow.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	Singapore.
Kobe.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,050,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Amoy	Nagasaki
Ankang	Newchwang
Antung	New York
Beiyang	Osaka
Calcutta	Peking
Changhai	Ryolun (Post Office)
Canton	Shanghai
Cebu	Shanghai
Colon	Shanghai
Hankow	Shanghai
Hongkong	Shanghai
Kobe	Shanghai
London	Shanghai
Lyons	Shanghai
Tientsin	Shanghai
Yokohama	Shanghai

Interest Allowed on Current Account. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

21,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

An Interesting Programme Arranged.

The programme of the fifth gymkhana meeting to be held at the Happy Valley on Saturday, December 5, at 2.45 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

1.—2.45 p.m.—Five Furlong Race.—For China Ponies that have run in any Race at the last three Gymkhanas. Winners of Gymkhanas Races this season other than Polo Scurries and Ladies' Nomination Races barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150; 2nd Prize: \$75; 3rd Prize: \$35.

2.—Bending Race.—For China Ponies to be ridden by Members of the Hongkong Polo Club. To be run in heats.

Three or more rows of bamboo poles will be placed on the course, and each competitor will pass the first pole of the row assigned to him on his right, second on left, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner.

Winner of heat will be first past winning post leaving all poles standing or fewest down.

As this is a test of horsemanship and handiness of ponies there is no restriction as to weight, but each rider must apply at the weighing room for a number cloth before the race.

Entrance Fee. 1st Prize: \$50. 2nd Prize: \$35. 3rd Prize: \$20.

3.—Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffla race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffla allowed 5 lbs.

A Cup to be run for five times called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. In the event of two or more ponies tying with the same number of marks after five races have been run the owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is hereby placed at \$400 or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the committee, not being the same day as the last race for the stakes but within two weeks thereafter. In the event of a run off the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50. Marks Earned to Date.

Vadcom, 8
Roman Chief, 5
Rosario, 4
Aldwyoh, 4
Lorenz, 2

Nigerian Chief, 2
Sai Kwai, 1
Monarch Dablia, 1
Joss Mighty, 1

4.—Tent Pegging in Pairs.—

Two runs. Competitors must be mounted on china ponies. Two small cups to be presented to the winning pair at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the pair scoring the highest aggregate of points all meetings included. To provide for sickness or absence from the Colony a new member may be introduced into a pair in one competition but no more. In order to win the aggregate trophy the same pair must have competed in not less than four competitions. Any pair whether competing for the trophy or not may compete for the small cups. Entrance free.

The Committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a judge whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any judge appointed the committee shall appoint a substitute.

5.—If possible a Mule Race or other special event will be introduced here.

6.—Ladies' Nomination, Half Mile Distance Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Each pony entered to be nominated by a Lady. Catch weights 160 lbs. The half mile post will be "scratch" and pegs will be placed on outside edge of course to mark the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded.

Competitors will stand dismounted behind their respective pegs, and at a signal will mount and gallop to the winning post as in an ordinary race.

Care must be taken while mounting to keep on outside edge of course leaving the rails clear for others who may be galloping past.

Entrance Free. First, Second and Third Prizes for Ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club. Owner of First Pony to receive \$50, Second Pony \$35, and Third Pony \$20.

7.—One and a Quarter Mile Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$35.

The entries close on November 27 at 7 p.m.

Kent Cricketer's Wedding.
The wedding took place at Willesboro, near Ashford, Kent, last month, of Frank Woolley, the Kent cricketer, the bride being Miss Sybil Fordham, daughter of Mr. G. Fordham, M.R.O.V.S., of Ashford, and sister to Norman Fordham, the Derby County centre-forward. Among the presents was one from Lord Harris, president of the Kent County Club, and one from Mr. Leveson-Gower. A cheque was also received from the Kent County Club and team.

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTERS SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY LETTERS ONLY.—GREECE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LIBYAN) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.
The services to Germany, Austria, and Tientsin are suspended.
The Public are informed that the Christmas Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this office at 5 p.m. on the 5th of November 1914.
The New Year Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on the 19th November.
Insured parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom. The above dates of departure are liable to alteration.

The French Mail from Europe is due to arrive here to-morrow at 2 p.m.

MAILS DUE.

French, 3rd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 3rd Nov.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, 3rd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 3rd Nov.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, 3rd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 3rd Nov.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, 3rd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 3rd Nov.

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Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 3rd Nov.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, 3rd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 3rd Nov.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Takung, Br. s.s. 977, W. McClure, 1st inst.—Newchwang, 25th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Pha Nam, Br. s.s. 1200, Haschenan, 31st ult.—Halphong, 29th ult. Gen.—Chinese.

Patella, Br. s.s. 3501, J. R. Nisbet, 31st ult.—Chinkiang, 26th ult. Ballast.—A. P. Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 187, J. Robinson, 2nd inst.—Halphong, 28th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3756, J. Kanoo, 1st inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult. Gen.—O. S. K.

Chihli, Br. s.s. 1228, Lloyd, 31st ult.—Bangkok, 24th ult. Rice.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Cornelissen, 1st inst. K. C. Wan, 31st ult. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1177, W. S. Ross, 1st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—O. C. M.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1183, J. W. Evans, 1st inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Chili, Fr. s.s. 3246, L. P. de Bounne, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult. Gen.—T. & Co.

Atsuta Maru, Jap. s.s. 5043, M. Yoshika, 2nd inst.—Yokohama, 30th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Sungkiang from Halphong—Miss Bakewell.

Per s.s. Haitan from Foochow etc.—Messrs W B C Crino, W G Sell, Mr & Mrs Summers.

Per s.s. Panama Maru from Shanghai—Miss M. Lambert.

WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.

Pakhoi & Halphong, 4th Nov. 9 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe, 4th Nov. 9 a.m.

Wei Hai Wei, Chiofo & Tientsin, 4th Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow, 4th Nov. noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, 4th Nov. noon.

via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada, 4th Nov. 3 p.m.

via Swatow, 4th Nov. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 11.30 a.m. Monday, 9th November.)

Newchwang, 4th Nov. 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 5th Nov.

Shanghai & North China, 5th Nov. 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia), 5th Oct. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. Monday the 9th inst.)

FRIDAY, 6th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 6th Oct. 1 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m., Extra Postage 10 cents.

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 5th Oct., at 5 p.m.—6th Nov. 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, 8th Nov.

Swatow, 8th Nov. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 10th Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., 10th Nov. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Nov.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is., 14th Nov. 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

2nd Nov., to 8th Nov., 1914.

High Water, Hongkong, Mean Time.

Low Water, Hongkong, Mean Time.

Mon. 5 m. 2. 18. 58 m. 3. 55. 05

Tues. 4 m. 3. 11. 71 m. 4. 35. 04

Wed. 3 m. 4. 18. 58 m. 5. 40. 03

Thurs. 2 m. 5. 25. 04 m. 6. 45. 02

Fri. 1 m. 6. 32. 11 m. 7. 50. 01

Sat. 12 m. 7. 39. 18 m. 8. 55. 00

Sun. 1 m. 8. 46. 25 m. 9. 00. 00

Mon. 2 m. 9. 53. 32 m. 10. 05. 00

Tues. 3 m. 10. 00. 00 m. 11. 10. 00

Wed. 4 m. 10. 06. 07 m. 12. 15. 00

Thurs. 5 m. 10. 12. 14 m. 1. 20. 00

Fri. 6 m. 10. 18. 21 m. 2. 25. 00

Sat. 7 m. 10. 24. 28 m. 3. 30. 00

Sun. 8 m. 10. 30. 35 m. 4. 35. 00

Mon. 9 m. 10. 36. 42 m. 5. 40. 00

Tues. 10 m. 10. 42. 49 m. 6. 45. 00

Wed. 11 m. 10. 48. 56 m. 7. 50. 00

Thurs. 12 m. 10. 55. 03 m. 8. 55. 00

Fri. 1 m. 11. 01. 10 m. 9. 00. 00

Sat. 2 m. 11. 07. 17 m. 10. 05. 00

Sun. 3 m. 11. 13. 24 m. 11. 10. 00

Mon. 4 m. 11. 19. 31 m. 12. 15. 00

Tues. 5 m. 11. 25. 38 m. 1. 20. 00

Wed. 6 m. 11. 31. 45 m. 2. 25. 00

Thurs. 7 m. 11. 37. 52 m. 3. 30. 00

Fri. 8 m. 11. 43. 59 m. 4. 35. 00

Sat. 9 m. 11. 50. 06 m. 5. 40. 00

Sun. 10 m. 11. 56. 13 m. 6. 45. 00

Mon. 11 m. 12. 02. 20 m. 7. 50. 00

Tues. 12 m. 12. 08. 27 m. 8. 55. 00

Wed. 1 m. 12. 14. 34 m. 9. 00. 00

Thurs. 2 m. 12. 20. 41 m. 10. 05. 00

Fri. 3 m. 12. 26. 48 m. 11. 10. 00

Sat. 4 m. 12. 32. 55 m. 12. 15. 00

Sun. 5 m. 12. 38. 02 m. 1. 20. 00

Mon. 6 m. 12. 44. 09 m. 2. 25. 00

Tues. 7 m. 12. 50. 16 m. 3. 30. 00

Wed. 8 m. 12. 56. 23 m. 4. 35. 00

Thurs. 9 m. 13. 02. 30 m. 5. 40. 00

Fri. 10 m. 13. 08. 37 m. 6. 45. 00

Sat. 11 m. 13. 14. 44 m. 7. 50. 00

Sun. 12 m. 13. 20. 51 m. 8. 55. 00

Mon. 1 m. 13. 26. 58 m. 9. 00. 00

Tues. 2 m. 13. 32. 65 m. 10. 05. 00

Wed. 3 m. 13. 38. 72 m. 11. 10. 00

Thurs. 4 m. 13. 44. 79 m. 12. 15. 00

Fri. 5 m. 13. 50. 86 m. 1. 20. 00

Sat. 6 m. 13. 56. 93 m. 2. 25. 00

Sun. 7 m. 14. 02. 00 m. 3. 30. 00

Mon. 8 m. 14. 08. 07 m. 4. 35. 00

Tues. 9 m. 14. 14. 14 m. 5. 40. 00

Wed. 10 m. 14. 20. 21 m. 6. 45. 00

Thurs. 11 m. 14. 26. 28 m. 7. 50. 00

Fri. 12 m. 14. 32. 35 m. 8. 55. 00

Sat. 1 m. 14. 38. 42 m. 9. 00. 00

Sun. 2 m. 14. 44. 49 m. 10. 05. 00

Mon. 3 m. 14. 50. 56 m. 11. 10. 00

Tues. 4 m. 14. 56. 63 m. 12. 15. 00

Wed. 5 m. 15. 02. 70 m. 1. 20. 00

Thurs. 6 m. 15. 08. 77 m. 2. 25. 00